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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

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No. 54,992—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd April.	† MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	† ARABIA	7902	.....	...
16th "	†ALSATIA	6000	† MONGOLIA	9608
23rd "	† MANTUA	10888	.....	...
30th "	†ALSATIA	6000	† MARMORA	10509
7th May.	† CALEDONIA	7946	.....	...
14th "	†ALSATIA	6000	MOREA	10490
21st "	†ATLAS	7912	.....	...
28th "	†ALSATIA	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th "	†ALSATIA	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	†HIMALAYA	6836	.....	...
25th "	†ARCADIA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	†OCEANA	6610	.....	...
9th "	†ALSATIA	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	†ARABIA	7902	.....	...
23rd "	†ALSATIA	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	†CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,540	L. Mancini	18th Apr. 1910
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	16th May 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th June 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 725; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	8,000	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1910.
INDRA	8,000	G. Basile	17th May 1910.
CAPRI	8,000	F. Dini	17th June 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 240.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

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TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince ...130	April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LUCIA	2,171	Mon. 28th Mar.	11 a.m.	P.D & G.M.*
NORA	2,318	Thur. 31st Mar.	9 a.m.	G Mandvi.
KOLA	2,171	Fri. 1st Apr.	3 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and G. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR G. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND SUGHUR (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,705 tons, on Thursday, 31st March, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Mandvie, Beahire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Aunwa and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 28th March sailing as Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Rasni, Muscat, Jask, Gisaier Abbas, Linga, Bandar, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SUDDRA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about the 26th March,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

26th March, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Marnes	14th Apr. 1910
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	8,348	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	6,885	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,333	X	29th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:
HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April 1910
SINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6344	J. Hamilton	8th May "
MLYSIA	6348	A. Haig	24th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay. Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Port said	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Port said and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
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All return tickets are available for 2 years.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

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GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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RES[illegible]

LIBERAL IN[illegible]
ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on [illegible]
tion.
CREDITS granted on approved [illegible], and
description of BANKING and EXCHANG[illegible]
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cial places in the world.

K. KODAM[illegible]

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDI[illegible]

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,[illegible]
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 900,000

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Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
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Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kusebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATEY, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., beg to offer the following pianos which have been used for demonstration purposes in their saloon, at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

The instruments offered are RELATIVELY NEW and some of them being SPECIMENS or SAMPLES of the BEST PIANOS, manufactured by the BEST MAKERS only, they become, therefore, very desirable or covetable pianos.

These pianos are at their best, being exceedingly brilliant and sensitively responsive to the most delicate touch.

We guarantee that all the pianos offered are absolutely new, and will retain their quality of tone and durability for many many years.

No idea of the unparalleled genuineness of this offer can be formed without a personal inspection of these beautiful pianos.

	Usual Price.	Reed. Prices.
No. 164472. Broadwood Vertical Strung, Upright Grand, 4ft. 11in. wide, 4ft. 3in. high...	1,100	910
No. 105234. Broadwood Vertical Strung, Upright. A smaller piano than foregoing and most suitable for a District piano being of a small size. Width 4ft. 7in, height 3ft. 10in	750	625
No. 18753. Overstrung [illegible] Nachf. A grand instrument, most brilliant and a very great bargain. Width [illegible] Height	1,200	850
No. 7541. Frank Weyersberg (Dresden), Upright Grand. A Piano guaranteed for the Bombay climate, perfect tone and perfect touch. Is a musician's Piano. Width 4ft. 11in., Height 4ft. 2in	850	680
No. 40850. Schiedmayer (J. and P.) Upright Grand. These pianos are well-known instruments in India and need no further recommendation from us. Width 4ft. 9in. Height 4ft. 2in	900	730
No. 143435. Overstrung, Upright, Grand piano by Marcks & Co., specially built for India and guaranteed [illegible]	650	550
No. 30737. Chase and Baker Player Piano, with all the latest improvements, a most perfect Player. With practice on this Player Piano you can become a skilled musician and make [illegible]	1,540	1,250
No. 28469. Concert Grand Overstrung Upright by Richard Lipp & Sons of Stuttgart. A piano specially built for India and is a most desirable piano for a musician ...	1,200	950
No. 51568. Needham Upright Concert Grand piano, specially built for India. In addition to the 2 pedals of the piano a third pedal when used converts the piano into a Clavier or Dummy [illegible]	850	650
No. 13037. Standard [illegible] Horizontal Baby Grand Piano by Marcks & Co., Ltd. A beautiful Grand piano [illegible] built for Indian flats	985	780
No. 68600. Bluthner [illegible] Grand Piano, plain scale (not sliquot). Bluthner's pianos "ARE THE FINEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD"	1,700	1,360

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EASTER 1910.

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CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for [illegible]entation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. [illegible] AS. 2 to AS. 4 Each.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to

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THE 1909 RECORD.

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The BALLS are painted dead white and retain their paint until the BALLS are worn out.

They are the usual size and weight, with the exception that the "Junior" is very slightly smaller and heavier, and all are made up with a hand-made centre about the size of a marble.

The remainder of the core is wound up by special machinery designed and made in the Company's own Works, ensuring the production of a perfectly uniform BALL.

The BALL COVERS are moulded on by hydraulic power; this absolutely precludes any possibility of the cover working loose.

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THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT"	THE DUNLOP "JUNIOR"	THE "DUNLOP" BALL.
Price Rs. 1-8 each.	Price Rs. 1-8 each.	Price Rs. 1-4 each.

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		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	" 50	6	8
La Arena, Brevas Finas	" 50	6	0
La Silvira, Especials	" 50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	" 50	5	0
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	" 100	8	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	" 25	4	0

		Rs.	A.
La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
Young Americas	" 50	6	0
Perfectos Extra	" 50	6	4
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	" 50	4	0
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	" 100	8	0
" " Neuberg & Co's	" 25	4	0
Odalisca, Victorias		2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

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Specially appointed by [illegible] for decorating [illegible] 1890, also the High [illegible] H. E. Viscount [illegible] Africa.

Designed and [illegible] ernment House [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Milner 1903, S. Africa.

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FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
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ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED.

ONE CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, able to correspond well, and one PAPER DESPATCHING CLERK, having previous experience of the work, and one CLERK, who can keep proper accounts. Apply personally with testimonials to THE GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette, Limited."

S. S. "CROSBY HALL."

ARRIVED on the 25th March, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.), Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 26th March, 1910.

TENDERS are now invited for the IRON and STEEL WORK of the following buildings of the Lahore Locomotive Shops:—

1. Copper and Tin Smiths Shop.
2. Smithy.
3. Loco. Store.
4. Pattern Shop.
5. Bosh House.
6. Steaming Shed.
7. Boiler Testing Shed.
8. Boiler Shop.
9. Machine Shop.
10. Pattern Shop Store.
11. Tender Shop.
12. Foundry.
13. Erecting Shop.

Each will form the subject of a separate tender and the Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to issue them in any order he thinks fit.

Earnest money of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited in Government Promissory Notes before the first set of tender forms issue and will be retained until tenders for the last of these buildings have been disposed of.

The earnest money of unsuccessful tenderers will then be returned to them.

Tender forms for the first building will be issued from the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway Lahore, on 2nd April, Noon, by which date and time earnest money must be deposited. Other tender forms will be issued to Firms who have deposited earnest money in due course.

J. SUTHERLAND, For Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will accept business of Life Insurance, from 1st April next.

Terms most suitable. Particulars can be had from the Company's Offices, 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO., Secretaries,

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)

MATHERAN.

"COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY."

Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

1, 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 x 16 feet, with a front verandah 11 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to E. K. KHAN, Proprietor.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BRASS - - - -

AND - - - - - -

IRON CASTINGS -

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have our careful attention with prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

FIRST AND FOREMOST

GRAND UP-TO-DATE PROGRAMME.

ITEMS OF THE MOMENT ALWAYS SHOWN.

This week starts with a very funny farce, "A Pair Well Matched." Next we have a coloured film, very interesting, dealing with the "DAGO PAGODAS OF RANGOON," one of the oldest temples in existence, said to have been founded 585 years before our Era. We see the Burmese women performing their religious rites and customs.

MAX-LINDER,

The Excelsior favourite entertains the public in a sketch,

SERVANTS AND MASTERS.

A very hilarious piece in which every one is bound to laugh.

GRAND IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL OF PRINCE ITO OF TOKIO,

showing the great sympathy the Japanese have for one of their greatest statesmen.

THE TWO SERGEANTS,

A pathetic and thrilling story where we see true friendship. Here we have an instance of one man willing to sacrifice his life for another and his friend who has been to say farewell to his aged father arrives back just in time to stop the execution of his friend who took his place when he was condemned to death.

A PAIR WELL MATCHED.

A screaming funny piece keep you in roars of laughter.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IN AID OF THE SOLDIER'S HOME

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME

selected by the members of the Committee under the Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND OF MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. SWAN, C. B., Commanding the Bombay Presidency,

will be held on THURSDAY, 31st MARCH, when the proceeds will be given to the Authorities of the Soldiers' Home.

By kind Permission of COL. WALLACE, The Gloucesters Band will play selections at intervals.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

Our bill for this week includes the old-time

LEGEND OF ORPHEUS

a beautiful coloured subject, illustrating the highest art in cinematography.

SEE THIS TO-NIGHT.

ORPHEUS ORPHEUS

together with a collection of other good films including

THE DAGON PAGODAS

and Three Side Splitting Comics.

[illegible] to 11 P.M.

PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 and 4 annas.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	SHANGHAI	YOKOSUKA
HONGKONG		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 253,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

BOARD and LODGINGS REQUIRED by a gentleman, in Fort. No Lodging House need reply. Apply Box No. 570, care of this Paper.

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HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hamam Street, Fort.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED.—Smart NEWS COMPOSITORS. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12, Dinner served till late hours.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

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OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, additional rupee for every year

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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REQUIRED an experienced MILLER, FAMILIAR with handling Indian wheat for a Flour Mill up-country. Apply with copies of testimonials.

HARKISHENLAL, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

3, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

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Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M. States)
Calcutta	(Kwala Lampor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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J. GREIG, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir [illegible] K.C.I.E., Chairman (Messrs. [illegible] J. Davis and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownagar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES: Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the President of the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, the effects of the late Col. F. Joslen, consisting of woollen and cotton wearing apparels, dress suits, saddles with bridles and stirrups, books, leather trunks, bags, portmanteau, hold-alls, boots and shoes, leather sundries, household furniture, such as cupboard, table, chairs, iron cot with mattress, walking sticks, tiffin baskets, household useful sundries, kitchenstove, knick-nacks, crockery, spoons, forks, knives, silver photo frames, bowls, tea-pot, etc., cart-ridges, Mills' gigotte or buggy with lamps, etc., bicycle with pump, lamp, etc., and camp furniture.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, easy-chairs, writing, dining, and wash-hand tables, teapoys, cupboards, side tables, single and double almirahs, cabinets, bookstands, iron safes, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Govindjee Jeeva Thacker, an insolvent, the following effects such as wall brackets, wall shields, wall horns, wash-hand table, hat-stand, Saharanpore wall brackets, arm chairs, Cambay carpets, corner cabinets, vase lamps, chest of drawers, sofa, China painted screens, almirah, easy chairs, pictures, iron safe, etc.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gent's and lady's bicycles, by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable furniture, made to order, etc., of the Watson's Annexe Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 663 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad (Deccan) ..... Plaintiff

vs.

1. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalkar, Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel... Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1909, and 2nd December 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TOMORROW, TUESDAY the 29th, and WEDNESDAY the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day valuable and substantial-made teak and black-wood bedroom, siting-room furniture, such as iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, chest of drawers with mirror, easy chairs, teapoys, dressing, washhand and writing tables, teapoys, semigrand piano by Indian Standard Piano Co., mahogany full size billiard table with accessories.

N. B.—Electric fans, lights and fittings will be sold on the day fixed hereafter.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of electric fans and lights of the Watson's Hotel, Esplande Road.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
O. O. C. Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad (Deccan) ..... Plaintiff

vs.

1. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalkar, Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel..... Defendants.

[illegible] by order of Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 5th April 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), electric fans and lights, and gas lights, stoves, etc., of the above hotel.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Silk Embroidered Clothes.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 168 of 1904.

Marji Arjun and Co. and another..... Plaintiffs
Vs.
Nenbai, widow and others..... Defendants.

Under instructions form Messrs. Jehangir B. Patell and M. M. Kandar, the Receivers appointed in the above matter by a Consent Chamber Order, dated the 30th day of January, 1910, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the forenoon, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, the undermentioned goods, such as silk sarees, handerchieves shawls, petticoats, Indian frocks, pieces of turban, dhooty, velvet suits, etc.

Terms of Sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared away after the conclusion of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 30th inst. at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's Stables:—

8 bales F. P. cotton, slightly damaged by fire, invoice No. 24 R. R. 432 of 26-2-10 Brawar to Colaba.

13 bales F. P. cotton, slightly damaged by fire, invoice No. 40 R. R. 111 of 5-3-10 Jaipur to Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseeds, tilly, bundles of forms, Manila rope, cloth, candles, iron packages, medicine, iron pipes, empty casks, papadchar, tent and poles, bamboos, gunny bags, buckets, zinc slabs, tarpaulin, iron bars, cinamon, satrangs, luggage, rice, stationery, bangles, clothing, tiles, woods, condemned sheets, old records, heaps of grain sweeping, lot of animal heels, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1910.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th Inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Elphinstone House, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, household furniture, large sofas and easy chairs, mirror back cabinet and pier glasses, dining table and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, marble top tables, 6 and 8 lights, glass chandeliers, one large organ, rich table ornaments, musical boxes, phonograph, partition screen, crockery ware, marble clock, rich carpets, one chiming clock, table and hanging lamp, one handsome strong light English built C. spring victoria on perch by "Kesterton," London, suitable for single or pair, one handsome strong easy running E. B. C. spring victoria on perch by "Mail Featon," suitable for single or pair, one handsome strong built E. B. victoria on perch by "Windover," suitable for single or pair, one easy running strong E. B. landau by "Watson," suitable for single or pair, one handome strong light shigram, by Press, Fort, Coach Factory, etc., etc., the property of Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, Esq., and others.

The property is now on view.

N. B.—Carriages will be sold at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at first floor, 2A Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, sliding dining-table, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboards and dumwaiters, drawingroom suits of sofas and chairs, drawingroom large size cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of A. T. Stewart, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS.

On WEDNESDAY the 30th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nabab's bungalow, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, very valuable and handseme teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, and dumbwaiters, carpets, table and hanging lamps, drawingroom sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, one sweet tone cottage piano by Soundy and Co., Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, almirahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, copper utensils, China matting, etc., etc, the property of M. A. Navin, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1910.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

CLUB BLEND,

See that it is in a Square Bottle and bears the OLD LAMP Trade mark.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:

BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from

Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
„ D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road, and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

OLD PEG WHISKY.

THE CHEAPEST McTaggart Blend

Rs. 29 per Doz.

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & CO., BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:

Messrs. BRANDON & Co. VICTORIA TERMINUS.

AND

Messrs. DENISON & Co. HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN. Distillers to H.M. the King.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.

LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1903 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co., *Secretaries*, NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co., KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 21 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES WITH RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, MARCH 26.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 24th March :—

Wheat	...	...	20,457 cwts
Linseed	...	...	15,727 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	10,424 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	11,245 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	112 ,,
Groundnuts	...	...	3,197 ,,
Castorseed	...	...	4,94 ,,
Rice	...	...	27,854 ,,
Myrabolams	...	...	9,147 ,,
Cottonseed	...	...	59,792 ,,
Mowraseed	...	...	6 ,,
Gram	...	...	2,698 ,,
Joowar	...	...	81 ,,
Maize	...	...	599 ,,

COTTON.

Liverpool was two points up and New York was closed. There was no fluctuation in the market. Both Mills and exporters have done a moderate business and the market remains steady.

The following are the purchases made to-day :

Bales.			Rs.
300	Broach ginned	Gaddum and Co	253
200	Coompta ginned	do	333
100	Wairoa	Glade and Co	222
300	Broach ginned	R D Master	350
200	Nagpore	do	316
100	Khandeish	do	285
200	Meerlog	do	222
1300	Khandeish	Ralli Bros	270-275
1000	Bengal	S. J. David	266-270
200	Senabad	do	282
200	Methia	do	241
300	Bengal	Volkart Bros	268
100	Broach ginned	A Blaschech and Co	350

We quote :—

			Rs
Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine		285
	Good		253
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine		282
	Good		268
Sind Punjab	Fine		280
	Good		265
Khandesh	Fine		287
	Good		279
Amraoti	Fine		304
	Good		296
Akola Khangaum	Fine		305
	Good		292
Dhamangaon Poolgaon	Fine		309
	Good		301
Yeotmal	Fine		315
	Good		307
Nagpore	Fine	Good	320
			312
Wardha Hinganghat	Fine		323
	Good		315
Mothia	Fine		290
	Good		280
Broach Gin	Fine		328
	Good		332
Sawginned	Fine		335 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned			338 ,,
Westerns			326

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 24th March :—

Khandesh	...	...	739 Bales.
Central India	...	...	801 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	270 ,,
Berar	...	...	1,810 ,,
Central Provinces	...	...	104 ,,
Comaas	...	...	3,723 ,,
Dholera	...	...	4,107 ,,
Broach	...	...	4,415 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	2,951 ,,
Westerns	...	...	383 ,,
Bengals (N W. P.)	...	...	274 ,,
Vengals (Rajputana)	...	...	1,054 ,,
Persia	...	...	39 ,,
Sind	...	...	105 ,,
American	...	...	59 ,,
Total	...		18,114 Bales.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

		Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round	(No. 3)	3 at 3½	3¾ at 3¾	up to 2½	per cwt.
	(„ 4)		3¾ at 3¾		£ 67
	(„ 5)		3¾ at 3¾		
	(„ 6)		3¾ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round	(No. 7)	3 at 3¾	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£
	(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		67/10
	(„ 9)		4 at 4¼		
X Centres, hard round		3 at 4	3¾ at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 63/15
Soft Centres, round		3 at 3¾	3¾ at 4¼	„	£ 73
Soft X Centres					£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres					£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat	(No. 3)	3 at 3¾	3¾ at 3¾	up to 2½	
	(„ 4)		3¾ at 3¾		£ 61
	(„ 5)		3¾ at 3¾		
	(„ 6)		3¾ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat	(No. 7)	3 at 3¾	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	
	(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		£ 65
	(„ 9)		4¼ at 4¼		
Flat X					£ 62
		Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard	B	2¾ at 3	3¼ at 3½		
	C	2½ at 2¾	3 at 3½		£ 64
	D	2½ at 2½	2¾ at 3¼		
Bengal Hollows, flat hard	B	2¾ at 3	3¼ at 3½		
	C	2½ at 2¾	3 at 3½		£ 50
	D	2½ at 2½	2¾ at 3¼		£ 49
Ball Hollows, hard or soft	A	3 at 3½	3 at 3½	soft	A £ 70
	B	2¾ at 3	2¾ at 3	„	B £ 68
				Hard	A £ 68
				„	B £ 66
	C	2½ at 2¾	2¼ at 2¾		£ 60
	D	2¼ at 2½	2¼ at 2½		£ 42
	E	2 at 2¼	2 at 2¼		£ 37
Points usual assortment					£ 42

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, March 24.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
6 Boxes	4,60,800	...	...
40 do	...	30,00,000	...
21 do	13,74,729	...	...
4 do	76,800	22,50,000	...
1 Box	76,800	...	...
1 do	38,400	...	...
22 Boxes	57,600	15,37,500	...
4 Bundles	...	1,042	2,215
1 Case	...	30,060	...
1 Box	...	76,800	...
2 Boxes	...	1,53,600	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
210 Bars	3,77,974	...	...
222 do	3,78,110	...	...
3 Bundles	...	6,900	...
4 do	...	5,950	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Arcadia	London
International Banking Corporation	do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	Arabia	do
Do	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
Mercantile Bank of India	do	do
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris	do	do
International Banking Co	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp	do	do
A M Meer	Dumra	Mahomerah
Do	do	Bussreh
A. A. & A. Bassam	Siberian	Jeddah
Bank of Bombay	Arabia	London
Indian Specie Bank Ltd	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd March, 1910.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	42	46,870
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	59	68,442

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

DEATH.

WINIFRED—March 25, at Poona, dearly loved wife of Major R. N. Knatchbull, the Leicestere, Regiment.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLAGDEN—March 7, at 25 Merton Street, Oxforde the wife of the Rev Claude M. Blagden, of a daughter.

CUMMINS—March 4, at The Croft, Putney Common, the wife of Major S Lyle Cummins, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

LYON—March 4, at Portobello House, Dublin, the wife of Capt E L Lyon, 18th Hussars, of a daughter.

MARTIN—March 1, at the Training College, Winchester, the wife of the Rev. Canon Martin, of a son.

NORTHCOTE—March 7, at Broomdown, near Newbury, the wife of Cecil Stafford Northcote, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DALE—FISHBOURNE—March 7, at St Andrew's, Ashley Place, Henry Thurston Dale to Edith Brind, widow of the late Lieut-Col J E Fishbourne.

DUPREE—LAWSON—March 6, at St Andrew's, West Kensington, Victor, son of Col Sir W T Dupree, V D, J P, to Gladys, daughter of Chas H Lawson.

FICH—BAWCLIFFE—March 7, at St James Church, Westgate-on-Sea, Percy John Allen Finch to Nesta Marian, daughter of the late Capt H S Bawcliffe.

POLLOK—McCALL—March 2, at St Andrew's Episcopal Church, Udding-ton, Lanarkshire, Major J B Pollok, the Black Watch, son of Col Pollok Morris, to Francis Catzina, daughter of the late Frederick McCall.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—March 1, as Caemaur Clyro, Robt. Bulkeley Baldwin, lieutenant-colonel, aged 70.

BUNBURY THOMPSON—March 6, wife of Lieut Gen Arnold Bunbury Thompson, R.A.

FORD—March 4, at Penearrow, Cornwall, widow of the late Richard Ford and sister of the late Righ Hon Sir Wm Molesworth, Bart.

HARCOURT—March 3, at Eastbourne, Col A F P Harcourt, late Bengal Staff Corps, of Tower House, Guildford, aged 73.

KING—March 8, at the Old Palace, Lincoln, the Right Rev Lord Bishop of Lincoln, son of late Venerable Archdeacon King, of Rochester, aged 80.

WINGFIELD—March 5, at Mulbarton Hall, Norwich, Sir Edward Wingfield, K C M G, of Tickencote Hall, Stamford, sometime Permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies, aged 76.

INDIA

BIRTHS.

SHAW—March 22 at Jullundur, to Mrs. and Mr. J. O'Neil Shaw, a son.

SINAES—March 9, at Simla, the wife of E. A Sinaes of the Military Works Services, of a son.

HOARE—March 17, at Indore, C I, the wife of H. J. Hoare, I. C. S, of a daughter.

MARSHALL-PURVES—March 18, the wife of F Marshall-Purves, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

BETROTHAL.

A marriage will take place at Christ Church Muttra, on the 16th of April, 1910, between Alexander Seabright Coffin, 28th Punjabis, only son of Major-General Coffin, K. M. L. I (retired), Berkhampsted, Herts and Alice Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. John Young Bearsden, Scotland.

DEATH.

STIRLING.—Killed in action with raiders on the Bannu Border, on the night of the 11th March, Captain James David Stirling, D. S. O., 57th Rifles, F. F.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "To establish himself in the world a man must do all he can to appear already established."

THE BAHAI MOVEMENT.—Mr. C. H. Struven, of Baltimore, and Prof. C. M. Remey of Washington U. S. A. will be very much pleased to meet those interested in the Bahai Movement.

ALCOHOL AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MIND AND MATTER.—The above lecture will be given by Dr. C. E. Marrett, M. B., at the Goan Union School Hall, Dabul, to-day at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.) under the auspices of the Dabul Branch of the St. Anne's Temperance Society. Dr. A. G. Viegas will preside.

BAND AT THE MAHALUKMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, this evening at 3 p.m. :—

March	Florentiner ... Fucik
Overture	Charles VI ... Halevy
A Song	Violets ... Wright
B Op 101, No. 7	Humoreske ... Dvorak
Grand Selection	Reminiscences of all Nations ... Godfrey
Valse	Viemoise ... Czibulka
Selection	The Mikado ... Sullivan

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Of the Cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents at Bombay during the month of February 1910:—2 horses, 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; 27 horses, 77 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month ; 434 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 41 carmen were fined for overloading their carts and 54 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

THE B. S. D. P. HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of February 1910 there were 59 horses, 167 bullocks, 1 duck, 1 parrot, 1 turkey, 1 fowl, 1 cat and 20 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of February 55 horses, 147 bullocks, 4 parrots, 1 buffalo, 2 cows, 1 calf, 1 goat, 1 bird, 2 cats, 1 heifer, 1 monkey, 2 bears, 2 ducks, 3 fowls, and 43 dogs were admitted and during the same month 58 horses, 109 bullocks, 1 duck, 2 cows, 2 cocks, 2 parrots, 1 turkey, 35 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 2 cases among horses, 1 case among bears, 1 case among ducks, 1 case among cows, 1 case among calves, 2 cases, among parrots, I case among cats, 1 case among birds, 1 case among goats, 1 case among cocks and 16 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—2 horses, 4 bullocks, 2 calves, 4 goats, 29 dogs, 1 parrot.

THE HON'BLE MR. CHAUBAL.—A general meeting of the members of the Samasta Chandraseneya Kayasth Prabhu Samajonnatti Samaj, Dadar, was held in the Hall of the Samaj at Dadar on Saturday evening under the presidency of Mr. Atmaram Sangatrao Gupte, to express their heartfelt joy at the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal, B. A., LL.B., as the first Indian member of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Executive Council and to adopt resolutions with a view to convey to Mr. Chaubal their hearty congratulations and to His Excellency the Governor Sir George Clarke their deep sense of gratitude for the honour done to the Chandraseneya Kayastha Prabhu community by the selection of Mr. Chaubal to fill the highest and most onerous post in the gift of the State. Resolutions to the above effect were duly proposed and seconded and unanimously adopted by the meeting and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for His Majesty the King and Emperor Edward the VII and a vote of thanks to the President.

A LARGE FISH.

So many "Fish Stories" are current nowadays, that to hear of an entirely new one must come as a relief to many of our readers, more especially when the fish in question is of such large dimensions as to satisfy the most exacting of imaginations.

Such a story is now to hand and can be corroborated by any of those who arrived from England in the R.I.M.S. "Dufferin" on the 26th inst.

The "Dufferin" passed Aden at about 9 a.m. on the 21st and at 3-30 p.m. the same day, the Officer of the watch was surprised to receive a report from one of the native seaman that an enormous fish was stuck hard and fast across the ship's bow. News such as this quickly spreads on board ship, and in a very short time the forecastle head was crowded with Marine and Military Officers. Imagine their surprise on looking over the bows to see a huge Tiger Shark right across the stem just below the water line, held in place by the pressure of the water, and the fact that the stem post had penetrated the flesh about a foot.

Before giving any particulars of subsequent events, it would be as well to state the dimensions of the fish. The ship had struck it just behind its fore fins, as it was crossing the bow from starboard to port. The pressure of the water against the ship's bow (the vessel was steaming about 14 knots) had bent the fish round the stem in such a manner that its mouth was plumb with the port bawsepipe, and the tail considerably abaft the starboard one. The length of the fish is estimated at least 28 to 30 feet, the girth round the middle approximately 10 to 12 feet. between the two tips of the tail about 4 to 5 feet and the weight about 4 tons.

Of course endeavours were made to secure such a prize for the sake of obtaining photos and more accurate measurements. But this was proved to be no easy task, as owing to the speed of the ship, all attempts to pass a bowline over the monster were fruitless, and to have eased the engines would mean the fish falling clear of the bows. Spears and hooks were tried in turn without success, but at last by slightly reducing speed the bight of a wire hawser was successfully passed under the shark's middle, but alas as soon as the weight of the fish was taken in the slightest degree it commenced to slowly slip round the bow. Speed was quickly increased which had the effect of keeping the shark where it was, but at the same time proved fatal as the wire slipped to the fish's tail and finally over it. By this time the fish had been across the ship's bow about 2 hours, and the stem post had cut its way into the fish about 2 feet. As all attempts to get the fish on board had proved unsuccessful and too much time had been wasted, the vessel was stopped and the hugh shark sank slowly out of sight.

It is surmised and already stated that the ship struck the fish as it was swimming across the bows, but others are in favour of the opinion that the shark was either asleep or basking on the surface of the water, in either case all seem unanimous that the poor beast had a very rude awakening. All present at the time however are quite agreed that the animal was dead some time before it sank out of sight, probably it was drowned owing to its mouth being open, or the shock broke its back.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

As small-pox is still prevalent in Bombay, the public are again reminded that the vaccinations are daily performed at the undermentioned offices. Vaccination in the City of Bombay is performed free of charge as under :—

Monday—J. J. Hospital Compound and Meher Charitable Dispensary, De Lima Street, Mazagon, at 7-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m.

Tuesday—The District Registrar's Office, No. 5 District, at No. 248 Grant Road, at 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a. m. Lowji Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Parel Tramway Terminus, at 8-30 a. m. to 10-30 a.m.

Wednesday—No. 159, Kalbadevi Road and No. 78, Abdul Rehman Street, Parsi Agiari, Chukla, at 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a. m.

Thursday—Gratuitous Dispensary, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, at 8-30 a m to 10-30 a m. The District Registrar's Office, No. 8 District, at Falkland Road, Dharmsala, at 7-30 a m to 10 30 a m.

Friday—Khetwady Main Road, M. N. Petit's Charitable Dispensary, Girgaum, at 7-30 a m to 10-30 a. m. Mr Wasudeo Jagannath's Bungalow, Mahim (near the Railway Station, Dadar) at 8-30 a. m. 10-30 a. m.

Saturday, Shankersahet's Charitable Dispensary, Chowpaty, near the Grant Road Station, at 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. No. 620, Dongari Road, at 7-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m.

Sunday—No. 159, Kalbadevi Road, at 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a. m. and daily between 2-30 and 5-30 p.m.

For particulars with respect to vaccination at private residences, apply to the Superintendent of Vaccination, Sooparibag Road, Parel, Bombay, Telephone No. 1092.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR :—I wish, through the medium of your paper, to draw the attention of the public to the increasing prevalence of small-pox in this City. Within the past week there has been a considerable increase in the number of admissions for small-pox from the communities which seek treatment at this hospital. From enquiries made of these patients or their friends, as well as amongst the outside public, it appears that protection by revaccination, facilities for which Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay, has not only provided, but frequently notified in the public press, is not taken advantage of either from ignorance, indifference, prejudice, or a false impression of imagined immunity owing to the previous vaccination. From my experience at this hospital too many tragedies have occurred in every small-pox epidemic, (which may be said to occur annually) to render it wise for any one to leave a matter of this kind to chance. Every one should be revaccinated, and not wait until it is brought home by bitter experience.

I may mention that it has always been a matter of surprise to me that firms which bring out young men from Europe do not insist, as a "sine quo non" of employment, on revaccination, and, I may add, inoculation against enteric. The health of many and the lives of a large number are lost by neglect of these precautions.

Much might also be done to extend the undoubted advantages of revaccination amongst natives, if, not only Government but all the large employers of labour,—the Railway and Shipping Companies, the Tramway Company, the Municipality, Port Trust and all firms of standing—insisted on revaccination before employment. Marks of previous vaccination should never be taken into account—some of the worst cases of small-pox have had well defined marks ; only well marked pits from small-pox should give exemption from the universal rule, —revaccinate. The advantages of, as well as necessity for, revaccination have been frequently urged by the Health Officer without result, but if, by the conjoint action of all the chief employers of labour, revaccination became a condition of employment, a sanitary measure of great advantage to the community would be quietly and extensively introduced.—Yours etc.,

M. COLLIE,
Lt. Colonel., I.M.S.

St. George's Hospital,
March 26.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases : Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain ; vitalizes the systems ; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ROYALTY AND THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

PRINCESS LOUISE, the Duchess of Argyll, has entered whole-heartedly into the organisation of the Festival of Empire and the Pageant of London, to be held at the Crystal Palace, this summer. Her Royal Highness is the Honorary President of the Ladies' Advisory Committee, which concerns itself with the appointment of the 15,000 citizens who are to take part in the Pegeant of London. This week, the Duchess visited Festival House, Piccadilly, where the designs for the Pageant customs are being executed under the direction of Mrs. Colquhoun. The lady Mayoress (Lady Knill) and the Mayoresses of the various Metropolitan Boroughs were present and a Committee meeting was held to discuss various details of organisation. Within a few minutes the Princess convinced those present that her interest in the great festival was not merely a passing one. Most valuable suggestions were made by Her Royal Highness and these will be acted upon without delay. Each of the boroughs is asked to take a scene in the Pageant, and provide the performers. The interest of the Duchess of Argyll has proved a wonderful stimulant. After the Committee meeting, the Duchess expressed a desire to inspect the costumes which have already been made, and accompanied by Mrs. Colquhoun, Her Highness visited each of the rooms in which the work is being performed. Before leaving the Princes asked to have several costumes sent to her and these will probably be presented to friends taking part in the Pageant. The ladies who form the Advisory Committee are the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Plymouth, Lady Northcote, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton, and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt. The Viking Club, founded eighteen years ago by Mr. Alfred W. Johnstone, F. S. A., has decided to superintendent the "Danish Invasion" scene, perhaps the most dramatic of twenty-four scenes which are to form the Pageant of London. Some interesting details of this "Danish Invasion" scene have been supplied us by Mrs. Johnston, the Secretary of the Club, and incidentally she mentioned the difficulty that was being experienced to obtain the loan of the only two existing copies of the ancient Danish horns or "Lurs", which were sounded amid the din of the battle.

According to history (which will be faithfully "repeated" in the Pageant) the most effective attack by the Danes on London Bridge was in the year 1016. King Edmund with 4,000 soldiers defended the north bank of the Thames and the northside and middle of the bridge. King Canute with 2,000 Danes rowed up the river to within a short distance of the bridge and then, on Canute's orders, commenced to dig a trench or river-bed round the south end of the bridge in the district of Southwark, in fact. The trench was in the form of a semi-circle, and when completed, a kind of canal was formed. The Danes covered their boats with thatch to protect them against the showers of arrows and stones, and while Thurkill with 1,000 men guarded the temporary banks; the Danish Fleet sailed round the bridge to the main steamer. Then rowing down with the tide they made fast to the piles of the bridge and literally tore down the structure. The war-whoop of the Danes was sounded in "lurs", which were exceedingly musical horns. The organisers of the Pageant are intent on historical accuracy and search was made immediately for the "lurs". The two existing copies are in the museum at Copenhagen and it was found that although these copies might be obtained, a further difficulty was the engaging of someone who could blow them. Two Danish gentlemen were known to be expert players, but their engagements may prevent their taking part in the Pageant. One of the gentlemen, however, has kindly offered to come to this country and teach an Englishman how to play the instrument. So that after all, the war-whoop may be heard about the din of battle when the hardy Norsemen of Canute hurl themselves against Edmund's men. The latest of the remarkable visitors to the offices of the Festival of Empire in Piccadilly, was a dwarf, 3ft 7in., who desires to take part in the Pageant. Such a person is needed in one or two of the scenes; William the Conqueror, for instance, was invariably accompanied by his dwarf at court ceremonies, the mannekin acting the part of the page. A fortnight ago, a giant, 7ft 6in. and two giantesses, one 6ft 7in., applied for parts.

KARWAR NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, MARCH 23.

Yesterday witnessed the departure from here to Poona of Sardar G. D. Panse and family. Several friends and well-wishers had gathered on the pier to give them a hearty send-off. For the last three or four days the whole town was astir as it were to do fitting honour to the Sardar, who having held the reins of the important office of the Collector of Kanara for nine years and most creditably discharged its functions to the entire satisfaction of both the Government and the public, laid them down on the 18th instant of his own accord to enjoy a well-earned rest. The high esteem in which he was held and the great popularity which he earned in Karwar among all classes of people during the career as Collector, was clearly demonstrated by the number of parties and entertainments provided for him up to the last hour of his sailing from Karwar harbour. Sardar Panse's amiability of disposition, sociability of manners, sympathy and good-will for all, tact and judgment in the conduct of business, skill and experience in the management of affairs, and an earnest desire to keep all parties "khush" by scrupulously avoiding every cause for friction, endeared him to all and gained for him a good name in Karwar. That his services were approved and appreciated by Government and that he was regarded with confidence by them is borne out by the fact of his having risen to the grade of Senior Collectorship—an honour rarely bestowed upon natives. The high position to which Mr. Panse rose by dint of his own capabilities is all the more creditable to him, considering that his original education was not of a high character, though it was quite in keeping with the class of Sardars to which he belonged.

He was preeminently a self-made man. The one thing that struck us all that came in close touch with him was the sobriety and wisdom of his views on the burning topics of the day, and the great moderation with which he took care to express them without at the same time wandering from the truth. On the occasion of a public entertainment in his honour the other day, he had an opportunity of voicing his opinion on anarchism. He gave his audience to understand in unmistakable terms that it was most improper, unjustifiable and unpatriotic to accuse the whole community of the whole race for the default of a few crack-headed maniacs among them, or for that matter to take undue credit for and to make stock out of the mere accident of not belonging to a community to which the anarchists happen to belong. He also emphasised the fact that if Indians have to gain anything from their contact with the Westerners, it is principally through an unflinched and devoted loyalty to the British throne and through an unbroken succession of peaceful and progressive years of real work and advancement carried on in a truly patriotic spirit. He added that the British Raj was a most benign and civilising rule, and that the true-born Britisher was always well disposed to deal justly and evenly provided he was approached in the right manner and by right methods. He concluded by saying that in Mr. G. Monteath, his successor, they had a fine and sympathetic gentleman and an officer of great promise and talents and that they would always do well to enlist his sympathies for the wants and needs of the district by an honest and straight-forward representation of the true grievances of the people by properly constituted bodies.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The weekly drawing of prizes at the Fairy Pavilion of the Excelsior Cinematograph was held last evening at the early show when the following winners were declared : First Prize, one rupee ticket, No. 420, one gold watch to Mr. Jehangir Temulji Nariman; Second Prize, eight anna ticket, No. 389, one silver plated fruit plate, to Mr. K. D. Mulla; Third Prize four annas ticket No. 250, one fancy clock to Jermano Mamayo.

THE Countess of Minto received a deputation of the teaching staff and pupils of Bethune College at Government House on Saturday. They presented an address and a farewell gift to Her Excellency. She also accorded an interview to Mrs. Annie Besant.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE LAKHMIDASS KHIMJI MILLS.

Liquidator's Summons.

(Continued.)

Following is the text of the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod in the matter of the Lakhmidass Mills respecting the summons granted by his Lordship against Mr. Gordhandass Khatao to the official Liquidator of the Mills :—

In Wedgood vs. Ison Fand 47 L. P. 612, the Judge said that the section will not apply to moneys which a director ought to have received but had not. The moneys due for the goods sold are not moneys of the Company in the hands of the Respondent which he has misapplied or retained or for which he has become liable or accountable as a Director, so he cannot be made liable under the first part of the Section. It is to be noted that in section 215 of the Indian Companies Act 1908 which has replaced section 10 of the Act of 1890 the words 'or property' have been added in the first part of the Section, proceeding under that section it might be a question whether a director who has bought goods of the Company and not paid for them might not be compelled to restore them; I am not concerned now with a claim for the value of the goods and the non-payment therefore if proved would be a default by the Respondent as a purchaser and not as a Director. It follows that the claim can only succeed in a claim to recover compensation in respect of same as a breach of trust on the part of the Respondent. There is no charge made in the particulars to which the section can apply. It is not alleged that the Respondent did not disclose his interest in these contracts as it was his duty to do under Articles 97. Failure to disclose would be a breach of duty entailing the Company on discovery to rescind or recover the profits but it must rest with the Liquidator who alleges misfeasance to prove that element which is an essential element to make out misfeasance at all. The respondent, a director of the Company, was charged with not disclosing his interest in a property sold to the Company. Lord Hambell said at P. 661 'I cannot see the slightest evidence after the affidavit of N. Hanpus or Sharse, to show that disclosure was not made in the present case or that the other director was not perfectly well aware of M. Scion position.

Here the Liquidator has to rely for his evidence regarding this alleged misfeasance almost entirely on the fact that after 1900 the yarn contracts were not entered in the statement Books placed on the table at Board Meetings and that no mention was made in the minutes of particulars of yarn contracts having been noted by the Directors. No doubt this establishes a prima facie case for enquiry and to meet it the respondent has made ample evidence to prove what actually took place at Board Meetings. Mr. Eknath Ragunath Khote and Mr. Vasonji Dwarkadas, two independent Directors, as regard this case both stated that Dwarkadas used to read out at Board Meetings details of yarn sales affected since the last meeting and that in case when the purchaser's name was given as Tricumdas Gordhandas or Tulsidas Tricumdas and Co., they were well aware that the Respondent was a partner in those firms. The yarn sales book was placed on the table but they did not look into them. It matters not whether Dwarkadas read out particulars of yarn sales from a slip of paper or from the books as long as I am satisfied that the Directors were informed as to what sales had been effected and knew on what sales the Respondent was interested. Against this the Secretary Nowroji said he did not remember yarn sales having been notified at Board Meetings after 1900 but his evidence on this point possesses no value as he stated that he could only remember what was notified at the Meetings by looking at the statement books and it is admitted that they do not contain statements of yarn sales for the period in question. I think, therefore, I must take it that the Liquidator has not proved that the respondent directors was not aware that he was purchasing yarn from the Company. But assuming that they were not so aware and that the respondent was guilty of a breach of duty in this respect the Company would only be entitled to rescind the contracts or recover the profits made on them by the Respondent. No such relief is asked for in this summons ; it is not suggested that the contracts were not perfectly fair and profitable : that has neither been proved nor claimed, so that the question whether the respondents interest in the contracts was disclosed or not seems irrelevant to the claim for compensation for misfeasance. The respondent is not charged with misfeasance, because he did not pay cash to the Company for the yarn in question. I have already pointed at the liability to pay what he incurred was a liability of a purchaser and not as an officer of the company to that assuming nont-payment the section would not apply. When it is alleged that the respondent know that Dwarkadas was hopelessly insolvent and unable to pay his personal debs and that the respondent with the knowledge arranged with Dawrkadas to recover the personal debt due to him by Dwarkadas by crediting Dawarkadas with the value of yarn purchased from the company, I need not decide whether this charge which is distinctly one of fraud would if proved entitle the Liquidator to recover under the section, because I am of opinion that he has failed to prove this charge. The history of the business relation between the respondent and Dwarkadas as disclosed by the evidence shows that they were acquainted with each other since they were boys of 13 or 14. In 1880 Dwarkadas married the daughter of respondent's half-sister. In 1884 or 1885 when Dwarkadas was a partner with his father-in-law Hirji Ruttonji in the firm of agents of the Bombay Cotton Company, he first asked the respondent for pecuniary assistance to enable him to take up further share in that Company and the respondent advanced him Rs. 25,000 on the security of shares. It appears from the statement written out by Dwarkadas just before his death that from that time he was never out of debt. In 1893 the respondent admitted Dwarkadas as a partner in the firm of agents of the Britania Mills and also as a partner in certain pearl business. They also purchased shares in partnership. In 1898 or 1899 Dwarkadas, the respondent and respondent's brother Malraj contemplated starting another Mill called the Tricumdas mill. There was a dispute over the question whether that Mill should have looms or not and in consequence Dwarkadas and respondent separated. Dwarkadas gave up his share in the Britania Mills agency and pearl business and the respondent gave up his interest in the Tricumdas Mill. The Respondent has put in an abstract of his account with Dwarkadas from the commencement of 1906 with a view to show that he was continually lending large sums of money to Dwarkadas, that except on one or two occasions there was a large balance in his favour and that the amount credited to Dwarkadas in respect of the Havalas for yarn purchased from the three mills represented a very small proportion of the total plantation between them. The abstract no doubt shows that on many occasions shortly before or after the date of Havala entries the respondent had paid large sums in cash to Dwarkadas and it is impossible to imagine that the respondent could have done this if he had known that Dwarkadas was hopelessly insolvent. Apart from which he ought to have known as suggested by the Liquidator if he had done his duties as a Director, the respondent was justified in accepting the general opinion which the public had during those years that Dwarkadas was solvent and earning a large income. After May 1909 respondent came to know that Dwarkadas was in monetary difficulties. On the 20th July 1909 the respondent advanced Rs. 32,000 to Dwarkadas but only on the security of shares, no security have been asked for up till that time although 30,000 were advanced on the 21st July and 10,000 on the 22nd July ; the respondent was evidently getting anxious by the begining of August as the shares were sold and the proceeds credited on the 3rd and 4th. On the 21st Dwarkadas confessed that his accounts would show a deficit and at a meeting on the 23rd at which respondent and other friends of Dwarkadas were present Dwarkadas confessed that his liabilities were 35 lacs and that he got large sums of money from the Lakmidas Mills. As already stated he committed suicide on the 28th leaving behind him a statement that he alone was responsible for the defalcations from the various companies. The case would have been very different if it had appeared that the respondent ceased advancing money to Dwarkadas after January 6 and had been gradually reducing the debts due to him by crediting the value of the yarn purchased from the Company from time to time. I have not been able to express from the particulars any definite charge against the respondent of breach of duty unconnected with the charge of fraud in which the allegation that the respondent knew throughout that Dwarkadas was unable to pay out of his own money his personal debts to the respondent. The respondent as a director must be taken to have known that the agents were not receiving cash in respect of yarn in question as they were bound to do in clause 12 of the agreement with the Company, but the respondent has not been charged with a breach of duty in not insisting on the agents acting according to their agreement when he knew they were not so doing. It is alleged, however, that the respondent has reason to believe that Dwarkadas was heavily involved and unable to pay his personal debt, but it was not until the summons came on for hearing that it could be ascertained on what grounds this allegation was made. It thus became apparent that the Liquidator wished to charge the respondent with general neglect of his duty as a Director. It was suggested that if the Respondent properly performed his duty as a director under the articles of Association, he must have discovered that Dwarkadas was not paying the Company the price of the yarn in question purchased by the Resp

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Arabia s	Leigh	London, Mar 4
	Muttra s	Seddon	M'tius, Mar 7
	Lindon Hall s	Tulloch	Colombo, Mar 21
	Meravia s	Cosulich	Trieste, Mar 6
	Crosby Hall s	Fraser	Liverpool Feb26
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Mar 24

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Colaba s	Robertson	Calcutta
	Lord Cromer s	Vermulen	Calcutta
	Nuddea s	Logan	Calcutta
	India s	Haddock	London
	Vorwaerts s	Bednarz	Trieste

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Arabia, for London.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N C o's steamer Capri, left Singapore for Penang on the 25th instant.

The same Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa, left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay.

HEROIC CONDUCT AT SEA.

DECORATIONS BY THE KING OF ITALY.

A much-prized distinction has just been conferred upon four officers of the Wilson Line by the King of Italy. This consists of the decoration of Cavaliere Corona D'Italia (Knight of the Crown of Italy), and is in recognition of heroic conduct at the time of the Messina earthquake. The officers (who all belong to Hull) received the decorations the other day and are Captain W. G. Duffill, Mr. C. Holdorf, chief officer, Mr. J. Hume, second officer, and Mr. S. Barlest, third officer, of the Wilson liner Ebro. The decorations are in the form of ivory Maltese crosses, with a jewelled crown in the centre on one side and the crest of the King of Italy on the other. The arms of the cross are linked with an artistically entwined cable, and the whole is completed by a ribbon and attachment, so that the decoration can be worn. The decorations, which are certainly very handsome, were each enclosed in a casket bearing the monogram "V.E." (Victor Emanuel).

The recipients were naturally agreeably surprised to learn on arrival at the offices of Thos. Wilson, Sons, and Co., Ltd., of their good fortune. The presentations were made by Mr. Kenneth Wilson, who remarked that the officers and crew of the Ebro had honoured themselves and the Wilson Line by their heroic conduct at the time of the disaster. To receive such recognition was a great distinction, and they were gratified to know they had such men in their employ. Captain Duffill briefly returned thanks on behalf of his officers and himself. The Ebro, it was recalled, when on a voyage from Hull to the Adriatic ports, arrived at Messina on 27th December. The next day, at five o'clock in the morning, the earthquake shook the town. Mr. Holdorf said there was an explosion under the ship as if a torpedo had exploded. They launched their boats, and with difficulty got ashore, and did all they could in rescuing the terrified inhabitants, the work taking many hours. They took aboard about twenty English residents, including the British Consul, Mr. Ogston, and the body of his wife, who was killed, and landed them at Palermo. Messina now, the officer said, was being rebuilt mostly of wood, and the awful effect of the earthquake had been in a great measure obliterated. The circumstances of this and other similar cases were laid before the Italian Government by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild are at the present time occupied in preparing the defence of their members who serve on board the steamer Belle of Ireland, of this port, and Messrs. T. Wilson and Sons' Murillo, of Hull. The latter vessel, it may be remembered, struck a rock in the Adriatic Sea some months ago and the Board of Trade have notified the Guild that the inquiry is fixed for the 24th inst. at Hull where the Guild solicitor will be journeying to defend the interests of the captain and officers all of whom are members of the Guild. The official inquiry into the circumstances connected with the damage sustained by the Belle of Ireland through stranding about two miles south of Withernsea Yorkshire, is fixed for the 22nd inst. There are also several inquiries going on abroad at the present time where members are being defended by the Guild solicitors. One of the most important of these cases was the loss of the steamer Ahmadi commanded by Captain T. L. Green whose vessel was lost on Ras Serani Point on the Island of Mombasa. News has just come to hand that Captain Green was completely exonerated from all blame and furthermore that he has taken command of another vessel belonging to the same owners.

It is stated that the Imperial Merchant Service Guild is greatly concerned regarding the safety of the British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Loodiana which vessel is commanded by Captain John A. Ross, M.S.G. The Loodiana left Mauritius on January 10th for Colombo and already an unsuccessful search had been made by one of the company's steamers. The Guild have now, however, communicated with the Admiralty asking that a search be made amongst the numerous islands that lie in the track which the vessel would take on her passage to Colombo and it is to hoped that the Admiralty will see their way clear to despatch one or two warships from the East African Coast. There are generally one or two vessels stationed at Zanzibar which might be spared for this important duty.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 26.

FOR VENICE.
Koerber s—2301 cwts castor seed and 2400 cwts linseed A Blaschcek & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Vienna s—566 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Mackinon s—1000 cwts groundnuts A Blaschcek and Co

FOR ANTWERP.
Chybassa s—495 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Venatia s—1250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co; 400 bales cotton Volkert Brothers

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Venatia s—1070 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co.

MESSRS. NAND LAL, B. A. and Co., of the Co-operative Works, Sialkot, have been awarded three medals in the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Lahore, 1910, viz., silver medal for Mathematical Instruments, bronze medal for sports requisites, and bronze medal for school furniture.

PROFESSOR KEITH, in the second of his Hunterian lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons, recently discussed the evidence of the existence of a negro race in Europe in ancient times. He decided that Dr. Verneau, the celebrated French anthropologist, was right beyond doubt, that some time ago the southern part of Europe at least was occupied by a negro race. To be more precise, this was between 50,000 and 80,000 years ago—a mere yesterday, judged by scientific standards. But how has the surprising conclusion been drawn? The manner is as interesting as the fact itself. The skeletons of two human beings were found 28ft. below the floor of a cave at Mentone. The age in which the owners lived could be determined by the remains of a semi-tropical fauna found with the skeletons. Dr. Verneau found that these were negroes, and Professor Keith agreed when he came to compare the skull with those of the negro race from the Fiji Islands.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 28th March, 1910.

INDIAN FORESTRY.

THE late Inspector General of Forestry, Mr. Saint-Hill Eardley-Wilmot, C. I. E., discoursed on March 10, through Mr. E. P. Stebbing, who read his paper, to the Royal Society of Arts, on Indian State Forestry. This Department is still comparatively youthful, and its early beginnings, about forty years ago, were not marked by much progress, for there was no English School of Forestry from which to recruit its ranks. Indeed the Indian Government owed to distinguished Germans the initiatory stages in the establishment of the service. There are now under the control of the Forest Department 240,000 square miles of reserved protected or unclassed forests or one-fifth of British India and Burma; if to this be added the forests of the Native States, we find nearly one-fourth of the whole under forest. The concentrated efforts of more expert officers during the last twenty years have brought the department up to the practical level of paying its way, with even a margin of profit over. The extension of railways and feeder roads has been a notable factor in this result, bringing the forest products within easy reach of the consumers, for except teak, sandal and a few ornamental woods, the neighbouring people use up the whole produce of the forests in one form or another. In some parts as in Oudh, the "Garden of India," cultivationextends to the very edge of the forest,and everything from heavy logs to head-loads of twigs has its market value and the revenue is promptly available, while in others such as the Central Provinces with its 20,000 square miles of forest, the return is minute there being no demand for the yearly "coupes" even when offered for next to nothing. If the Department could have taken over the forest in an ideal state of order and distribution, the work of rendering them useful to all comers would have been easy, but in this world no mortal finds a "situation netie;" even Mr. Balfour may not find a "tabula rasa" on which to run Tariff Reform, and give the British people the rollicking prosperity, his followers predict as a result of that measure. Fire and axe and excessive grazing had been at work for thousands of years, wrote Mr. Eardley-Wilmot in Indian forestlands and all that could be done was to save what was left and to improve the areas until they could be made to meet the ordinary requirements of the surrounding and ever-increasing population. In 1906-7 the latest year for which full figures are available, the Indian forests yielded 4,400,000 tons of timber and fuel, millions of bamboos and minor products to the value of nearly three-quarters of a million sterling and close on fourteen million head of cattle grazed there. The income was £1,776,000 and the expenditure £937,000. Of the latter roads bridges and houses used up £66,000; demarcation, improvements and protection accounted for £115,000, and after paying all its Forest employees, Imperial and Provincial £394,000, the State reaped a net profit of £839,000. This is a perceptible advance on the results for 1889-90 when the net surplus was only £245,000. There is still a Herculean task to be done in exploring, demarcating, surveying, making roads and in building, but these works, once completed, the outcome should rejoice the heart of the economist.

India, extending over many degrees of latitude and longitude, with its varying altitudes, and a rainfall ranging from 500 inches yearly in some places to an infinitesimal amount in others, requires special training in the officer who undertakes the management of its forests. Below the line of perpetual snow come meadows, starred with gems of wild flowers in the gay spring time, farther down the slopes are tracts of juniper and alpine rose, followed by birch and firs that clothe the side of the hills, all this surface is rendered dangerously insecure by the denudation that is caused by torrent and avalanche, to which the flocks of sheep and goats, driven there to graze in the summer days, contribute not a little. At a lower elevation are forests of oak and rhododendron, where a heavy rainfall may work havoc, if the soil above precipitous slopes is not artificially protected and retained. The cedar of Lebanon and the pine flourish in this belt both affording good timber. As the latter yields charcoal, and its leaves make excellent stable litter its enemies are many. Still lower grows the long-leaved pine that gives good timber and quantities of resin. Nearer the plains are alder groves whose roots strengthen the river-banks against the erosion of swift currents. Sisham and khair forests are at home on the submontane tracts, on the banks and islands of perennial streams, while the cotton-tree and other soft-woods root in more stable ground. Forests of deciduous trees, sal, teak, ironwood, sandal and ebony are found in all the plains of the peninsula wherever the rainfall suits them. The mineral wealth of India being as yet little exploited, its vegetable kingdom is of the more importance to the people, who use wood and bamboos for carts, ploughs and other implements, timber and grass for houses, fibre for ropes, reeds for mats, bark, leaves, dyes, gums, resins and oils for all sorts of needs, fruit, flowers and roots for food and alcoholic drinks. Fortunately, says Mr. Eardley-Wilmot, Indians begin to recognise that the preserved forest is not an enemy to be sedulously ill-treated, and though individuals may resent the protection which a wise Government insists on, villagers learn the advantage of discreetly using the produce of a regulated forest. India is even more interested in the upkeep of her forests than European continental countries, for the protection of her great mountain slope from denudation is the chief work of her living trees and the storage of water which they foster means more to her than it does to lands in the temperate zone. The denudation of the southern slopes of the Simla Hills, work of reckless generation, makes the price of wood-fuel £1 a ton to the 40,000 persons that have no other.

The difficulties that face the forest-officer are many; there is the distrust of the of wild tribes, their belief that burning tracts of land improve the grazing and destroy hiding places of dangerous animals, and there is the ordinary danger of fire in the season when a burning wind has dried up grass and every green thing. Then very little accident starts a forest fire when the flames leap high from tree to tree leaving nothing but charred trunks and desolation behind. Animals, even monkeys, are burnt out or suffocated. The elephant and the black bear alone exercise judgment and manage to put water between them and the raging element. Measures of protection by cleared fire-traces and watchers on the look out night and day are as indispensable as they are successful in combating this danger and the more deliberate ignition to get better grazing later. To win the confidence of the wild tribes among whom much of his service is spent, the Forest Officer needs all the tact at his command. He may then obtain their co-operation in his valuable but often misunderstood duties. Besides this quality of sympathy, the ideal forester needs many other items in his equipment. First comes a professional training: he must be a competent surveyor and engineer and must be physically better than any of his subordinates on the principle that example is worth any amount of precept. He should have an expert knowledge of Botany, Chemistry, Zoology, and Geology, be familiar enough with modern languages to read all the forest teachings of different countries. The man thus fully fitted for helping nature in her strongholds has, innumerable points of interest in the practice of his profession, and indirectly he has royal opportunities for big game shooting, for fishing, and for the observation of every phase of animal life. If he be an artist, he has ever recurring subjects in the scenes of beauty and vitality through which he makes his yearly rounds. And above and beyond all he has the knowledge that his sustained efforts contribute to the general welfare of the country he has elected to serve.

VARIETY OF RUBBER. ALTHOUGH the mind of the ordinary share maniac has been for some time concentrated on rubber, he knows really very little about it, according to a writer in the *Times*. He may talk glibly of the rubber tree and its latex flow of the different countries of its origin. But take him into a sample-room in the City and he will be lost in a wilderness of varieties from a 'smoked sheet' costing over half a sovereign per pound to the "Niger Flake" at little over a shilling. He will see thin pale "crepe" rubber in strips four feet long and from eight inches to a foot broad, never more than half an inch and as often only one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Its rough surface gives it the name crepe. It is pale yellow and transparent when held up to the light. This is the top rubber of the excitable rubber market. "Sheet" comes next, just thicker and less transparent, wanting washing before it can be used by the manufacturer. "Hard cure fine Para" is almost as good as this. The Amazon labourer gathers this variety on a "paddle," by constant dipping and smoking in a fire to harden each coating of latex. When he has enough "biscuit" thus built up, about half a hundredweight, the worker slits it down one side with a knife, takes out the paddle, and starts on another biscuit. This rubber is excellent, though containing some moisture, and takes a high place and price. The Congo gives a solid black rubber coagulated in large blocks and cut up into cubes to dry. The Congolese also make sausage-shaped red rubber rolls direct from the tree, the particles of the bark adhering cause the colour. This rubber is about half the price of the sheet variety. The Gold Coast natives dig a trough in the earth below the tree to receive the latex which coagulates and makes a fairly hard lump. This "Gold Coast Lump" retains much moisture and does not consequently sell for a high price. In other parts of Africa, the natives are more careful in gathering and rolling the rubber into solid balls which are red in colour and known as "Red Niggers" and sell at double the price of the Gold Coast kind. The "Niger Flake" is the cheapest of all. The list by no means exhausts the varieties on the market, and their prices rise and fall independently of their relation to each other.

Manufacturers are very particular in their use of rubber. The inferior sorts are ear-marked for garden-hose, door-mats, rubber flooring and other uses where elasticity is not essential. "Fine Para" is the standard for all markets. It is good enough for the manufacture of every or any kind of rubber goods. Its price is now so high that economy in its use is imperative if it is to go round. The inner tubes of motor tires, must be made of fine Para, or they will not be sufficiently resilient to stand the strain. There are some special plantation rubbers coming on the market that are quite as good, but as yet they do not arrive in sufficient quantity to relieve the pressure on the Para. For the outer covers of tires certain other Amazon and plantation varieties are mixed with the "fine Para" and thus the 30,000 tons annually moulded into motor tires alone are provided. Tho whole output of Amazon rubber is only 39,000 tons, so that it is easy to see that there must be some mixture before enough is found for motor tires alone, remembering that surgical goods, scientific instruments, elastic threads and many other articles for the world must be made of the best or be useless. The next great consumption of rubber is in the manufacture of goloshes which absorb 15,000 tons a year. America, Russia and Scandinavia account for most of this. In these countries goloshes are worn by every one in winter. Of the four million people in New York an American declares that only 5,000 scorn goloshes. The Amsrican Rubber Trust has long been supposed to include all rubber goods in its operations, but the word "rubber" here means only goloshes, and yet the scope of the Trust cannot be called limited. Fine Para, Peruvian Ball and medium rubbers from Africa go to make these overshoes. Elastic thread which composes so many elastic fabrics in universal use is made from "hard cure fine Para." Though the price of rubber has gone up to an abnormal degree and at racing pace, its use has become so general and so indispensable to the civilised world and beyond, that the consumption has not been materially affected. Rubber tires cost more, but they are not so appreciably dearer as to discourage purchasers, because the other expenses of the manufacturer have not increased. The extra cost of rubber goods to the public varies from 5 to 35 per cent. But owners of motor cars will not abandon them because of the slightly higher price of new tires, nor will golfers give up the rubber-cored ball for which they have a predilection, nor will chilly folk renounce their hot-water bottle on winter nights because of a little rise in price. The rubber boom depresses no one apparently and some fortunes must have been doubled or trebled by it.

INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP. ENGLISH polo-players are setting about their task of re-capturing the International Cup with a grim earnestness which is in itself an encouraging omen. Rarely have British sportsmen suffered quite such a shock as when last year Mr. Harry Whitney's Meadowbrook team defeated the representatives of the United Kingdom with such ridiculous ease, and the preparations which are now being made for the next contest will be watched as keenly in India as in the Home country. Never before has an American team held the Cup, which was given by one of the leading clubs in the States—the Westchester—in 1886. The first competition for the Cup was at Newport, Rhode Island, where a Hurlingham team, captained by Mr. John Watson, had no difficulty in winning the trophy. Twice since, in 1900 and 1902, the Americans have tried to take it back, but the Cup remained at Hurlingham until the sensational events of the last year. A provisional challenge was almost immediately returned, but the Club realised that it had big difficulties before it, and set about its work in a thorough and comprehensive manner. Its main difficulty was funds. It is now the turn of an English team to cross the water and it is estimated that a sum of £10,000 will be needed to finance the trip. It was the unlimited funds which the Americans had at their disposal and the two years which they took for their preparations, which accounted to a large degree for their success. Opposed to them was an unrepresentative team on inferior ponies, who had never practised together. That fact does not lessen the ignominy of the English defeat, but it has severely cautioned the responsible people that such mistakes must not be made again. There is little fear of that at present. Captain Hardress Lloyd who has been appointed captain of the English side is a great player and splendid horseman, who possesses as well strong qualities of leadership. He has plenipotentiary powers, and his selection has everywhere given confidence. As his advisory committee, he has chosen Viscount Valentia, General Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Major Egerton Green, Manager of the Hurlingham Club. An appeal is shortly to be issued for funds. It is intended to purchase only the best Irish blood ponies, and probably ten will be required, so that it is necessary that there should be no stint of money. We remember how big an advantage America held last year through their purchase of our very best English ponies. The two sides have not yet been able to settle the date by which the formal challenge must be received, but there is no reason to imagine that all the arrangements for the next series of matches will not be satisfactorily and amicably arranged. Meanwhile we shall eagerly, await the selection of the English side, who will have no more heartier wishes for success than will reach them from India.

ANOTHER "Yugantar" sheet containing violent incitement has been sent to various newspaper offices through the Calcutta post offices.

MR. BEVAN PETMAN, Bar.-at-Law and Government Advocate, has been elected President, Bar Association, Chief Court, Lahore, vice Mr. Arthur Grey, former President, who has been defeated by a majority of 26 votes.

THE Chairman of the Railway Board, Sir T. R. Wynné, will leave Calcutta on 31st March and proceed to Bombay where he halts from the 4th to 5th April. He will arrive at Karachi on the 11th and then proceed to Lahore reaching that city on the 14th April.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MARCH 11.

TEMPORARILY, at all events, Mr. Asquith has recovered ground amongst his supporters by the bold move announced in the Prime Minister's absence by Mr. George yesterday. The decision come to by Government to restrict the voting of supplies to six weeks is, it is true, a reversion to a practice which prevailed until 1896 and was until the change was brought about by the Conservatives regarded as almost one of the pillars of the Constitution. The idea was that the House of Commons ought to limit the duration of votes of supply so as to keep the executive in order. There is much to be said for the view of the matter; but it would be hypocrisy to pretend that the motive of the Government in now restoring the old plan was to give their followers more power over their leaders. The avowed object of this rather cute device is in case of accidents to prevent Mr. Balfour from taking office six weeks hence and postponing the General Election to a date convenient to him. That being the case the indignation of the Opposition at what Mr. Austen Chamberlain called last night a shabby manœuvre can be easily understood. Mr. A. Chamberlain has much improved his position during the past 12 months, but he is hardly a match for the clever men on the Treasury Bench and there is privately a good deal of grumbling amongst the rank and file of the Conservative party that at this crisis Mr. Balfour should be away in the South of France playing golf.

L. C. C. ELECTION.

Curiously enough the result of the London County Council triennial elections has been practically the same as the Parliamentary General Election, beating the Labour and Irish Parties as independent units. A leading member of the Progressive party complained to me a few days before the poll of the apathetic condition of the Londoners generally this time which, he said, was unique in his long experience as a County Councillor and which he attributed to reaction after the excitement of the Parliamentary contests. As it turned out this apathy was less disadvantageous to the Progressives than to the Moderates was, they are now called the Municipal Reformers, who to the surprise not only of themselves but their opponents lost more than a score seats and gained only three. The Municipal Reform gains were, Deptford (two) and Central Finsbury (one). Their losses were, Battersea (one), Bow and Bromley (two), East Finsbury (two), St. George's-in-the-East (one), Central Hackney (two), Hoxton (two), East Islington (two), West Islington (two), Limehouse (one), Mile End (two), Shoreditch (two), St. Pancras (two), Peckham (one), Poplar (one.) As compared with 1907 there was a falling off in the total number of votes cast of 128, 258. Amongst the defeated candidates were Mr. Shirley Benn, Mr. John Burns's opponent in the past two Parliamentary elections in Batterses, and Mr. Simmons, who last week failed in his attempt to prevent the re-election of the other Mr. Benn, upon his appointment as a Junior Lord of the Treasury. The Editor of "India," Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, who stood for East Finsbury, was one of the successful candidates on the Progressive side. A curious effort is being made to abolish the party system so far as the London County Council is concerned. The idea emanates from the Moderates who have invited their opponents to a conference on the subject. There is much to be said for the proposal, but in this, as in other matters, there are two sides to the question. The division of London's Parliament, as it is grandiloquently styled is in some respects a nuisance, but many people think that it makes for efficiency and purity, and hitherto whatever else may have been said against the L. C. C., it has, I believe, been quite free from even the suspicion of corruption. The new Chairman, according to present arrangements, will be Mr. W. Whitaker Thompson, who has served his apprenticeship as a member of the Council and was on the old London School Board. Mr. W. Peel, M.P., has retired from the leadership of the Moderates and his successor is Mr. Hayes Fisher, M. P.

SIR FLEETWOOD WILSON'S TOBACCO DUTIES.

While some of the new members of Parliament on the Unionist side are bombarding Mr. Montagu with questions almost daily with reference to the increased tobacco duties imposed at the instances of the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer, all Bristol, Liberal and Unionist, is up in arms against the injury which it is feared will be done to an important industry in that city. How strong the feeling referred to is, is shown by the fact that the two members of the Government, Mr. Birrell and Mr. Hobhouse, who represent Bristol constituencies, were amongst the M. P.'s. who interviewed Lord Morley on the subject at the India Office on Monday afternoon. I happened to be in Whitehall when the two Ministers were leaving the palace from which the Government of India is directed and I did not think that they looked quite happy. And that is not to be wondered at with the possibilities of a General Election taking place in a few weeks. Mr. Birrell, Mr. Hobhouse and the other Liberal members for Bristol must pray that the dissolution may be averted until countervailing duties are opposed—if there are to be countervailing duties. The proceedings at the interview were private, but when Sir Howell Davis, M. P., returned to the lobby of the House of Commons he told the Press what had occurred. "It was made clear to us," said Sir Howell, "that the imposition of these new duties is entirely for revenue purposes. The action of the Home Government in closing down the opium trade has rendered further taxation necessary, and the question was whether in the general interest of the country there should be a further tax upon salt or whether a tax should be put upon tobacco. We think there is very little hope that the Council of India will, at any rate for some time, alter its present decision." In answer to the protests of the deputation as to the enormous increase of the duty they were assured that the Council had fully considered all sides of the question, and believed that the trade would stand the duty, and that there would be no considerable falling off in the importations. To the demand for excise the deputation were told that in the opinion of the Council Indian cigarettes manufactured with Indian tobbacco "do not come into competition with the imported article"—an admission that may be useful to you in India if the pressure put upon the London Government to countervail in the interests of Home manufacturers should be successful. The deputations were informed that the effect upon the trade of the new duties would be watched "very closely" from which Sir Howell Davies and his colleagues assumed that in the event of it appearing after a reasonable trial that importation is seriously checked, the whole question will be gone into again for revision. It is stated here that Tommy Atkins is a very large consumer of imported cigarettes and an attempt has been made to excite the sympathy of Government on his behalf. Mr. King, the Liberal member for North Somerset, called attention in a question to this aspect of the question and asked whether the Government of India would "give an increase of pay or some other mitigation to the troops in face of the burden which they are now called upon to bear as the result of Sir Fleetwood Wilson's Budget. Mr. Montagu replied:—The principle suggested by my hon. friend of giving preferential treatment to soldier in regard to the incidence of taxation is not, I think, followed in this or any other country and does not commend itself to the Secretary of State." The principle suggested by Mr. Montagu's honourable friend may be very objectionable, but in a sense it is already in application and in India too I allude to the exceptional as to arms in the import tariff of India. In a previous question Mr. King asked if Mr. Montagu was aware that 90 per cent. of these imported cigarettes were smoked by British soldiers in India, and that it was calculated that the amount of the duty payable indirectly by them would be over a quarter of a million sterling per annum. Mr. Montagu was not aware of it and the point, not an unimportant one, is left in doubt. At the Bristol Works of the British-America Tobacco Company already many of the work people have been placed on short time and it is anticipated that a considerable number will be thrown out of employment altogether. The account given by a Bristol Tariff Reformer as to exactly how all this misery has been brought upon that city may interest the members of the Viceregal Legislative Council :—"India, as a conquered country, had to do exactly as her rulers required, but, having obtained a certain portion of Home Rule, they are striving to do the best for their own people. Who can blame them for so doing? Has not every one of the overseas dominions done the same? India produces both tobacco and cotton, and can manufacture the same within her own borders, and it will not be long before we shall see an export duty on raw cotton and a tariff against the manufactures of Lancashire. It may then appeal more forcibly to them what thousands of us have been suffering from for months and years past seeing our trades wiped out of existence through the folly of our leaders, who have never felt the pinch." The *Economist* writing before the question of an exercise duty cropped up suggests in effect that the Indian Finance Minister may be hoist with his own petard. In the absence of any countervailing measure the *Economist* opines that the existing revenue from imported cigarettes may actually dwindle and disappear. "We should have thought," says this influential financial organ, "that a small increase in the duty and a small graduated licence duty on cigarette factories might have served the purpose, the object, a quite laudable one, being that of obtaining a higher revenue from a comparatively harmless but highly popular luxury. Besides it is a mistake to double the cost of an article suddenly.

INDIAN STATE FORESTRY.

Mr. Eardley-Wilmot, the late Inspector General of Forests in India, is known to sportsmen as a famous shikari—he has in his time killed no fewer than 130 tigers—and the number of other denizens of the jungle that he has slain must be enormous. The paper contributed by him to the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts shows that he is almost as ready with his pen as with his gun. Unfortunately he was unable to be present himself, but his place was efficiently taken by Mr. E. Percy Stebbing, a member of the same service, who is now at Home on leave busily engaged, rumour says, in writing a book. When Mr. Eardley-Wilmot's excellent descriptions of the operations and policy of the department of which he was until about a year ago the head is printed in the Society's *Journal* together with the discussion, the paper evoked, a copy should be sent to each of the Indian probationers at the Oxford School of Forestry. It was rather disappointing that the well-known Principal of that institution, Sir William Schlich, was detained at Oxford, but it seems that he is writing for the *Journal* some comments upon the paper and these I presume will be printed with the transactions of yesterday's meeting. We know that to the Cockney no Indian picture that does not contain a palm tree is satisfactory, but I do not think that the Cockney or for the matter of that any ordinary stay at Home Briton quite realises the extent of the area controlled by the Forest Department in British India—240,000 square miles or about a fifth of the country. Mr. Eardley-Wilmot tells us:—If we add the forest areas of Native States chiefly managed on plans devised by British officers and not unfrequently administered by them the total amounts to a fourth of the whole of India. It was natural that so zealous a forest officer as Mr. Eardley-Wilmot should have referred to the strange omission of the Irrigation Commission to say a word about the effect of forests on the subject of their investigation. "In England the value of forests in the maintenance of perennial streams and in preventing erosion and staying the sudden off-flow of the rainfall is of minor importance; but not so in Continental countries. At our doors the French Forest Department is entitled that of "des Eaux et Forets;" in Germany, in Switzerland, in Austria, in Russia, the State insists on the importance of public and private forests, more from this point of view than from that of the value of the out-turn; and Italy is regretting the damage that the denudation of her soil is causing to her fields and vineyards. In the United States of America forestry is being eagerly undertaken by a State Department, as much for the purpose of river control as for protecting the lumber trade: and in India, where the food of the people is so largely dependent not only on the amount but on the timely distribution of the rainfall, where there are vast irrigation works in existence, in construction, and under consideration, the question of water storage in the soil surely deserves as much attention in the future as it has received indifference in the past." The late Sir Richard Temple, whose enthusiasm for afforestation, and reafforestation perhaps carried him a little too far, many years ago in a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts, said:—"I do not see why forestry should not be taught in England as well as anywhere else. You do not require a very large or extensive wild forest in order to learn the principles of forestry." This is now becoming common ground though it has taken a long time to make such a beginning as the interesting experiment at Oxford already mentioned. In this connection Mr. Eardley-Wilmot considers that no forest officer should be finally gazetted to the service "whereby he requires *ex officio* considerable powers" until he has passed through some preliminary training in the province to which he is appointed or at one of the Imperial Forestry Colleges in India. The speakers in the discussion were Sir William Lee-Warner, who presided, Sir James Wilson, who as a former Revenue and Agricultural Secretary, spoke from actual experience of forest administrations, Dr. J. A. Voelcker, chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, and Mr. R. A. Leslie Moore, late of the Bombay Civil Service, the last-named of whom criticised the policy of the Imperial and Provincial Departments with characteristic candour.

THE I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS.

Extra Marks for Oriental Languages.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The *Gazette* notifies that it is the intention of the Secretary of State to make certain alterations in the regulations of the Indian Civil Service examinations, by which in 1911 and afterwards, the examination will be for such number of appointments as the Secretary of State on each occasion determines.

Some changes will also be made in the number of marks. For instance Sanskrit and Arabic will each carry eight hundred instead of 600, a deduction will be made for illegible handwriting and the old regulation providing for a *viva voce* examination if deemed necessary will be eliminated.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Visit to the Khedive.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at Cairo.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Khedive have exchanged visits. Mr. Roosevelt was mobbed by hundreds of enthusiastic Americans. The Nationalist organs attack his pro-British speeches at Khartoum in which he praised the administration. Mr. Roosevelt refused police protection.

THE COAL TRADE DISPUTE.

Speedy Settlement Probable.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The South Wales' coal-owners and miners in an interview with Mr. Buxton yesterday, agreed that the Conciliation Board should again attempt to settle the dispute.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The South Wales coal-owners have offered a most important modification of the previous proposals and a speedy settlement is most probable.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The South Wales miners have practically agreed to the mine owners' new proposals. Only questions of detail remain to be settled.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Full Agreement not Arrived at.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

An agreement has been reached in the American railway firemen's dispute on all points except that of wages, which it has been arranged to submit to arbitration.

KING PETER IN RUSSIA.

Visit to the Ministers.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that King Peter has paid visits to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Finance and War.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE STRAITS.

Sir J. Anderson to Continue for Three Years.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

King Edward has approved the extension of Sir John Anderson's Governorship of the Straits Settlements for a further three years.

THE FRENCH TARIFF.

New Rates Adopted.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Paris Senate has adopted increases of 25 to 30 per cent. on British textile Machinery in spite of the opposition of the Government, and the protest of the entire French Textile Industry. Only two French firms manufacture these machines. The taxes on British imports have now been disposed of. Generally, machinery is taxed out of all proportion to cost.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The French Senate passed the tariff in entirety by 281 votes against 5.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Germany and Italy in Firm Accord.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

A Communique issued in Rome states that the conversations with Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg have shewn that the policy of the Triple Alliance is so rooted as to remain safe from future personal changes in the two countries. The Cabinets in Rome and Berlin are in agreement with Vienna in aiming at the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Near East and the extension of sympathy to the constitutional development of Turkey.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Signor Luzzatti has been charged with the formation of the Italian Cabinet.

MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Tangier telegrams state that a salute was being fired in honour of the birth of Mahomed, when a magazine exploded. Eight men were killed and many wounded. The battery was demolished and many buildings badly shaken.

THE REFORM OF THE LORDS.

Mr. Haldane's View.

THE SOVEREIGN'S RIGHTS AND HEREDITY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Mr. Haldane, speaking in North Berwick, last night, said the Government would stake its life on the budget. The limitation of the number of hereditary Peers would be a deadly blow at constitutional liberty, because it would remove the Sovereign's prerogative to create Peers. The Reform of Peers on an elective basis was a necessary complement to the restriction of the veto, because it would prevent Conservatives from repealing the latter.

LATER.

Mr. Barnes will move an amendment to the veto resolutions, declaring that the Lords are irresponsible, opposed to the general well-being and are a hindrance to national progress. They ought, therefore, to be abolished.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Sir J. Dalziel, M. P., in an article in *Reynold's* awaits with anxiety Mr. Asquith's reform proposals, in view of the determination of Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey to make reform an integral part of their policy. He denounces Mr. Haldane as the evil genius of the Government, recalling his interviews with the King while Mr. Asquith was abroad.

THE WAR OFFICE AND WOODS CASE.

Mr. Haldane Heckled.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Speaking at Cockensie in Haddingtonshire, Mr. Haldane was heckled regarding the pamphlets concerning Lieutenant Woods' case which have been circulated in his constituency. He defended the procedure of the War Office. After Lieutenant Woods' action for £75,000 damages had been dismissed, Liutenant Woods told him that there would be great agitation in Parliament if he were not reinstated.

Mr. Haldane replied, "such motion would be carried over my dead body," consequently there was no motion. Mr. Haldane added that Lieutenant Woods had excellent qualities, but that he was incompetent to lead troops.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Traders' Antipathy.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The prospects of a General Election ruining the London season are causing incressing anxiety in London trade circles. The Centre Party Union, formerly the Middle-Class Defence organisation, is arranging a meeting to protest against another Election.

THE IRISH POLICY.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Mr. Redmond announces that he will make an important pronouncement at Waterford on the 3rd April.

THE ISHMAELS OF POLITICS.

Misrepresentations against Labourites.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Mr. Keir-Hardie, speaking at Holborn, said the Conservative misrepresentations against the Liberal Candidates paled into insignificance before the Liberal allegations with reference to the Labour candidate in Mid-Glamorgan, showing that the mildest Labourite would be fought by Liberals as bitterly as the most extreme Socialist.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A Citizen Army Scheme Favoured.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The annual conference of the Social Democratic Party has passed a resolution after a stormy scene, in favour of a citizen unprofessional army which alone could resist a war policy.

INCREASE IN EMIGRATION.

Record Expected.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of emigrants. 5,500 have sailed from Glasgow, mostly for Canada, and the forthcoming sailings are very heavy. A record year is anticipated.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Original Vote Reinserted.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

St. Petersburg advices report that the Council of Empire has reinserted in the Naval Estimates 14,674,000 roubles originally provided for new construction which the Duma had reduced by eleven millions.

THE "LOODIANA" FOUND.

Report Confirmed.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Lloyd's Agent at Tamatave wires that the "Loodiana" is reported to be ashore on Cosmeledo Island.

[Cosmoledo Island is about a hundred miles North of Madagascar and the report of Lloyd's agent therefore confirms the report which appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" that it was believed that the "Loodiana" had been found.]

THE CANADIAN AMERICAN TARIFF.

Reaching on Agreement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Ottowa telegrams state that Mr. Fielding has gone to Washington further to confer with President Taft with regard to the tariffs. It is expected that a temporary agreement will be reached forming a basis for reciprocity.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

President Taft has issued a proclamation granting the minimum tariff to Nyasaland, China, Oman, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Johore, Kwangtung, Wei-hai-wei, the Straits, Malaya, Borneo, Sarawak, Hongkong, and Kowloon.

LATER,

A telegram to *Times* from Toronto states that instead of a commercial war, a liberal and comprehensive adjustment of the fiscal and general relations between America and Canada, is in sight.

The Atlantic fisheries question will be referred to the Hague, and Canada will extend intermediate tariff rates to ten or twelve American items.

Concurrent legislation in Ottawa and Washington and mutual reductions of the duties on articles of natural exchange are also contemplated.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

According to reports from Washington it has been officially announced that tariff negotiations with Canada have been concluded and have resulted in friendly understanding.

MOUNT ETNA IN ERUPTION.

Heavy Devastation.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The main lava stream from Mount Etna is 12 feet deep and 1,200 feet wide. A number of vineyards and several cottages have already been buried.

LATER.

Mount Etna is very active. The lava is constantly advancing and devastating cultivated land.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Fourteen craters are vomiting lava from Mount Etna. The stream in some places is a kilometre wide. It is now close to Borrello and the inhabitants are fleeing.

LATER.

The eruption of Mount Etna has diminished inviolence and the flow of lava is decreasing.

ABYSSINIAN EMPRESS DEPOSED.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Adisabeba telegrams report that the Empress has been ordered to quit the palace and appears resigned. All is quiet and civil war is not expected.

PRINCE ITO'S MURDERER.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

A Harbin telegram states that the murderer of Prince Ito has been executed.

SAVARKAR REMANDED.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Savarkar has again been remanded for a week.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The cost of the French Old Age pensions scheme, if estimated at five to six millions sterling, half a million persons will benefit immediately.

FLYING IN ENGLAND.

Record Established.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The aeronaut, the Hon. Mr. Rolls, has encircled Sheppey in a Wright biplane. The distance was twenty-six miles, which is the English cross-country record.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

Cup Semi-Final.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The semi-final round of the Association Cup was played off this afternoon with the following results :—

Newcastle United beat Swindon Town by 2 goals to nil. The match was played on the Tottenham ground.

Everton drew with Barnsley, playing at Leeds, no score being recorded.

SMART ARMS-CASE CAPTURE.

Boy used as Dupe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 26.

The Naraingani Railway Police have effected a smart arrests of a young boy of 12 years or so, who was, it is said, carrying three rifles without a license. It is reported that the boy who was coming from Faridpur to Dacca had in his bedding three rifles when getting into the train bound for Dacca. His disproportionately long bedding is said to have attracted the attention of the police who opened the baggage and found the rifles.

LATER.

The boy was arrested yesterday at Narayanganj is named Amulay Dutt said to be the son of a Faridipur Muktear. The number of rifles found with him is two and not three as already wired. It is stated these guns were stolen sometime ago from a Faridpur man who duly informed the police. The investigation is proceeding. She boy is in the Dacca Police lock-up.

It is understood that Major Beadon, brother-in-law of the First Judge, Punjab Chief Court, will act for Mr. Justice Rattigan. This being strictly a Barrister's appointment there is great irritation felt among the Bar particularly and the Civil Servants generally.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

First Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 25.

The Conference of the Anglo-Indian Association will begin its sitting in Allahabad to-morrow and will be continued on Monday. The Provincial Association of Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow and Allahabad will send delegates and about 20 are expected. The object of this conference is to unite and work together on questions of general interest leaving local associations to settle matters of local interest. The new movement at Bombay, viz., the Anglo-Indian Empire League is not going to take part in the present conference. A general invitation has been issued to the local association to all members of community to attend the conference. The Hon'ble Mr. Madge is expected to arrive here to-day.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 26.

The conference of the Anglo-Indian Association opened to-day at the Association Hall with a private meeting of accredited delegates only to discuss matters of vital importance to the community regarding the working and constitution of the Association. The Press and public were excluded from this meeting. Sir George Knox, of the Allahabad High Court, who is the permanent president the local Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association, was in the chair. The delegates from Lucknow, Calcutta and Madras have arrived. It is reported that at the last moment an Association on the old lines and independent of the newly formed Anglo-Indian Empire League was formed in Bombay and they are trying to co-operate with the All India movement. The meeting which is open to public commences at one this afternoon.

The first public meeting of the Anglo-Indian Conference began to-day. The attendance was not as there should have been on holidays and the heat perhaps stood in the way of a successful gathering; but those present should to take the most lively interest in the proceedings. Among those present were delegates from Calcutta, the Honourable Mr. Madge, and Messrs. Milne, Rundell and Cornilius from Madras, Mr. Cowdell, Bar-at-Law from, Allahabad, Sir George Knox, the president Allahabad Branch, and Mess[illegible]s. Robbie, Liddell, Rev. Rulack and Moreno. [illegible] besides the delegates there were a number of ladies and gentlemen present. Sir George Knox occupied the chair and began the proceedings by reading a letter from the Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India in which he registered inability to send many delegates as the Easter holidays are too short for the Madras delegates to undertake such a journey. Another letter from Mr. Fritchley of Bombay stated that there was no branch Association in Bombay, but he hoped to be able to set up one in the near future. The President, after enunciating the rules to be observed, invited resolutions and discussions thereon. The first resolution was moved by Mr. O. M. Cheine which ran as follows :—

"That this conference draw up a general constitution for the federation of all Associations working for the benefit of the community in India, Burma and Ceylon and willing to affiliate themselves under the constitution. This was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Rulack and was carried unanimously. The next resolution was moved by Honourable Madge:—"That in framing the constitution this conference emphasise the following principles (1) that of leaving local the associations freedom to settle all matters of local interest and importance; (2) that of speaking with one voice that of general Council, in all matters of general interest and in importance affecting the community throughout India. The Resolution was duly seconded by Mr. Runde. A special feature of the conference was the third resolution which was moved by Mr. H. W. B. Moreno in a forcible speech to the effect that in naming the community its general council and branch associations representing the community, the words "Eurasian and Anglo-Indian" be invariably prefixed in moving this. Mr. Moreno said that the term 'domiciled' loses the specificality of the community represented by him. The term Anglo-Indian, he said, was ambiguous as people had been called Anglo-Indian because they have lived in this country a large part of their lives. The term Eurasian is not one of reproach and if it is so the community itself is to blame. The change of name into Anglo-Indian will not mend matters; the reproach refers to the community and it ought to be removed. "We must uphold

EUROPEAN PRESTIGE

in India and be loyal to Britain and at the same time we must elevate our Indian brethren, for our mixture is our privilege and not our disgrace. This is the land of our birth. We shall live and move and have our being in this country. We shall go to the Indian and tell him that we can lead train and go to the European and tell him that we are in fact the intermediary link between the Indian and European communities. The President Sir George Knox recorded the resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Madge said that they had a problem to face and obligations to undertake not affecting names. Calcutta has accepted the term Anglo-Indian. As regards the reasons for acceptance he referred to the records of the Association. He added that local Associations could call themselves anything they liked but Calcutta decided to stick to the name Anglo-Indian. The resolution was put to the vote and was lost.

Mr. Gill proposed that in framing a constitution a non-Anglo-Indian if he was a Christian and of European habits should be eligible for membership. Mr. Madge opposed the motion saying there was strong feeling against the inclusion of people as Mr. Gill proposed as in that case the Association would be swamped by a non-European element. At present only people of pure European, pure British and pure mixed descent were allowed to be members. Many other delegates also opposed the motion and it was dropped. Mr. Gill next proposed that the President of the General Council should always be a non-official. The delegates opposed the motion which was consequently dropped. At this stage Sir George Knox moved that this constitution be relegated to a sub-committee consisting of Messr. Milstead, Cowdell, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge and Sir Georgs Knox as convener to draw up rules by Monday next. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moreno and was carred.

The Fourth Resolution was as follows : "That steps be taken to establish co-operative Societies for the community throughout India." All supported this and the resolution was carried.

The Fifth Resolution stood as follows : "That an educational fund be established by all local Associations. Mr. Milstead who moved the resolution dwelt at length upon the advantages of educating boys as then they would be more deserving of help from Government. The Next Resolution runs as follows :—"That in all places in which community numbers more than a hundred persons and local self-government exists the Government be requested to consider the desirability of giving suitable representation in all self-governing bodies. The Seventh Resolution advocated that the conditions of the recruitment of British Army from the domiciled community be improved and this was duly carried. Messrs Cowdell and Madge dwelt at length upon the advantage Government would derive from the enlistment of Eurasian lads. Mr. Cowdell said that for cases of emergencies in this country it owas necessary that there should be a large European Army in the country. The Seventh Resolution proposed that the condition of entering public service be improved. It was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Madge and seconded by Mr. Morano. The Eighth Resolution moved. Where there was undoubted merit and aptitude in a candidate for service under Government including railways that his claims should be admitted without prejudice and carried."

The Reverend George Rulach of Bombay moved "that whilst recognising the benefit conferred on the community by the nomination of members of Councils in Calcutta and Madras the members of the community might also be nominated at other provincial Councils.

The Conference adjourned its sitting and will resume work on Monday when the drawing up of a constitution and a practical scheme for helping the deserving poor of the community and compulsory education will be discussed.

THE SOUTH MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Need for Greater Enthusiasm.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 26.

The third session of the Mahomedan Educational Conference of South India opened at Trichinopoly to-day under the presidency of the Prince of Arcot who met with a most enthusiastic reception on arrival. The Conference has brought together a large number of leading representatives of the community. At 11 a. m. the Reception Committee conducted the Prince to the grand pandal amidst a scene of great enthusiasm. He was voted to the chair and after the President of the Reception Committee had welcomed the delegates present he delivered a stirring address in Urdu which was listened to with great attention.

At its meeting to-day the Prince of Arcot [illegible] briefly the history of the Mahomedan [illegible] Conference of Southern-India [illegible] Educational [illegible] ervation at Vellore [illegible] but from the time of its inaug[illegible] in 1906. He considered that it was appropriate that the third session should be held at Trichinopoly, once famous as the Capital of Nawab of Carnatic and now a centre of Mahomedan Education in Southern Districts. Referring to the functions and usefulness of the movement. The President thought that apart from the need for the promotion of life and activity in the community, its main aim at present ought to be not merely to lament the difficulties of the situation and to express a desire to meet the requirements that to take practical and definite steps towards its solution. Advertising to the influence of Western Education on the people of the country the Prince confessed that he did not know if the Government connected the outburst of disaffection and anarchy in certain English educated individuals with educational progress, though he lamented the introduction of the policy of making higher education self-supporting at a time when the Mahomedan community was just beginning to appreciate its blessing, but was unable to pay for it fully. The Prince attributed most of the difficulties in the way of their educational advancement to the circumstance that the community lived in small sections scattered all over the Presidency and was surrounded on all sides by an overwhelming population different from itself in race, creed, language, manners and custome. He thought that the solution of this difficulty lay in starting large educational institutions under the Moslem management in select centres in different parts of the Presidency where the students of adjoining districts might be brought together in hostels and given religious training along with secular education. In this connection the Prince referred in complimentary terms to the bulk of the Madrasi Islamia Vaniyambady and the Islamia School at Trichnopoly. Discussing technical education in its bearing on the community he feared that the Musalman attitude even here was likely to leave them behind the rest of their countrymen in view of the rapid decay of indigenous industries. The Prince recommended a course of useful manual training for the children of the poor, and thought that it should not be given exclusive of elementary general education. He did not think it desirable that young men not backed by wealthy capitalists should go to foreign countries for higher technical and scientific training. In conclusion the Prince requested the Conference to draw up a practical programme of constructive work and appealed for a band of men from each district pledged to carry out in spite of obstacles a network of local Anjumans and Associations. He would consider it a memorable event in his life if his presence that day in their midst should evoke even a little of that enthusiasm and co-operation so essential to the success of any movement.

THE CALCUTTA FIRE BRIGADE SCANDAL.

Charges of Bribery Upheld.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the allegations against the Calcutta Fire Brigade which were made some time ago in connection with the big fire in the northern part of the town and the resolution of the Bengal Government thereon have been published. In the course of the resolution the Lieutenant Governor agrees with the conclusion of the Committee that the men of the Fire Brigade were out of hand and they not only demanded but received bribes for performing what was their duty, but they also broke open and rifled some of the iron safes found by them among the debris of the premises destroyed by the fire. The resolution further states that the investigation must be re-opened and no person shall be prosecuted for having given or offered any illegal gratification to any member of the Fire Brigade on this occasion provided he makes a true and full disclosure of all facts within his knowledge. The Committee having reported that Superintendent Haultain, head of the Fire Brigade, has admitted to have taken Rs. 400 during the course of the fire and retained them for some days, the Lieut.-Governor has passed orders that Superintendent Haultain be suspended from the service and charges be drawn up against him, in the usual way. The Commissioner of Police has passed orders dismissing three sergeants who were also in charge of the Fire Brigade and a more sifting enquiry will shortly be instituted. In the conclusion of this resolution the Lieut.-Governor remarks that the conduct of the men in charge of the Fire Brigade was "disgraceful and scandalous."

LADY MINTO.

Another Presentation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

Lady Minto on Saturday received a deputation of teachers and students of the Bethune College and Collegiate School, at Government House. In presenting Her Excellency with a silver atardhan in beautiful filigre work, the Deputation said :—"We the teachers and students of the Bethune College and Collegiate School beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with this our humble tribute of respect and gratitude on the eve of your excellency's departure from India. We are all exceedingly grateful to your Excellency for the genuine interest your Excellency has always felt in the cause of Indian women. We are deeply sensible of the great kindness your Excellency has shown in making time even in midst of your Excellency's various engagements to visit our institutions and encourage girls by many kind enquiries regarding them and their studies. It is hardly necessary for us to assure your Excellency that your Excellency's many acts of kindness will ever remain enshrined in the hearts of the women of India, and we venture to express hope that they will occupy a small place in your Excellency's heart even after your Excellency's departure from their midst. We fervently pray to God that your Excellency may have safe and pleasant voyage and that He may in His mercy grant your Excellency long life and fill with joy and happiness for evermore."

Her Excellency replied as follows :—

"It gives me sincere pleasure to welcome you here to-day and I am very glad to have this opportunity of telling you how great my interest is in the cause of Indian women and with what sympathy I have watched its development during the few years I have been in India. I have for myself seen careful training the pupils are receiving at the Bethune College. I have also visited many other schools not only in Calcutta, but in all parts of India, and I trust that the pupils will benefit by the high ideals instilled into them in early childhood which should do so much to enable them when the time comes to bring up future generations with the full knowledge of responsibility they owe to their country and with a desire to become useful members of the community. I thank you most heartily for the charming tribute that has been presented to me by the teachers and students of the Bethune College, I shall always sincerely value this token, for it proves to me that you have understood that my endeavour has been to identify myself with your aims and ambitions and that you have realised that you could count on my sympathy [illegible] in all that affects your welfare and [illegible]tions. I shall always and suppo[illegible] College with and legitimate aspi[illegible]er be remember my visit to your pleasure and although I shall no long[illegible] living amongst you, my interest in the well-being of the teachers and pupils will be as sincere as ever and I shall always have your happiness and success greatly at heart."

The deputation then withdrew.

The following Press Communique was issued to-day:—"As it is impossible for HerExcellency the Countess of Minto to write to each subscriber individually she is anxious to express through the medium of the press her sincere thanks for the valuable testimonial which was presented to her on the 22nd instant by the ladies of Calcutta and Bengal and which she highly appreciates.

THE NETRA DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

Reports have been received that fresh arrests have been made in connection with the Netra Political dacoity. The police of the 24 Pergannas have arrested Indu Kishore, a student of the 4th year class of Sibpur Engineering College, and also Chunny Lal Nandy of Majilpur. They will be shortly placed on their trial.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 26.

The Rangoon Transvaal Indian fund has raised the following sums : Rs. 10,003 previously acknowledged, Rs. 13,875 remitted to the Transvaal and Rs. 15,479 promised up-to-date, making a total of Rs. 39,857.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 25.

An interesting experiment is being carried out at the suggestion of the Railway Board on certain State lines. This is the appointment of pensioned Native Officers of the Indian Army as passenger Superintendent to assist and direct passengers to the correct trains and the right class of carriages and to see that there is no overcrowding and to ensure good treatment on the platforms to Indian passengers. On the North Western Railway 25 native officers are now employed carrying a monthly pay of Rs, 105. Men of very best stamp have been obtained and they are doing duty with admirable conscientiousness. They are given a special uniform and are allowed to wear military decorations so that their status can be at once recognised.

YOUTH AS DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

A Bengalee youth at Haludbari where the recent political dacoity was committed has been convicted in three separate cases of writing intimidating letters and has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in each case under Section 507 I. P. C. and ordered to execute a bond of Rs. 200. In these letters the accused threatened complainants with dacoity and incendiarism if they did not stop dealing in foreign goods.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 26.

Bishop Cavadini is dead. He was born in the Bergamo diocese (Italy) in 1846, ordained priest in 1876, came to India in 1880 and joined the Jesuit Mission at Mangalore; was professor of Science and Mathematics for some years and then Rector of the St. Aloysius College at many alose and was, on the death of Dr. Pagain, S. J., appointed Bishop of Mangalore 1895. The deceased succumbed to carbuncle. He was agreat friend of Archbishop Coglan of Madras.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

At the meeting of the Bengal Council today Mr. Duke presented the report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Police Bill. Several members on the Select Committee wrote strong notes of dissent.

LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, MARCH 11, PARIS, MARCH 12.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Lord Rosebery has given notice of three resolutions dealing with the constitution of the House of Lords, which are to be moved in Committee on Monday next.—The House of Commons has been mainly engaged during the week in financial business.—The Navy Estimates for 1910-11 were issued on Wednesday, and amount to £40,603,700, as compared with £38,142,700 last year. The Army Estimates, totalling £27,760,000 were debated in the Commons.—The election for the Ilkeston Division of Derbyshire caused by the resignation of Sir W. Foster resulted in the return of the Liberal, Colonel Seely by a majority of 3,333 votes.—The London County Council Elections took place on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the Municipal Reformers, there being 60 Reformers and 58 Progressives returned. The Reformers have asked the Progressive to abandon party fighting and to come to a friendly arrangement for the conduct of the Council's business. The new Chairman of the Council will be Mr. Whitaker Thompson.—The Bishop of Lincoln died on Tuesday.—Sir John Bigham has resigned his office as President of the Divorce Court and has been created a Baron of the United Kingdom. Sir S. T. Evans, K. C., has been appointed President of the Probate Division in place of Sir John Bigham, and Mr. Rufus Isaacs succeeds Sir S. T. Evans as Solicitor-General.—The Centenary of Collingwood was celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral and at his native city, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday.—Mr. W. H. Lever has announced his intention of presenting to the Liverpool University the £91,000 received by him on account of recent libel actions.—Cornelius Howard was acquitted at the Chester Assizes of the charge of murdering Mr. G. H. Storrs at Gorse Hall.—The sittings of the Royal Commission on Divorce continue, and various witnesses, mainly legal, have put forward plans for amending the law.—A Social Welfare Association for London was inaugurated at an influential meeting at the Mansion House on Friday last, the Lord Mayor presiding.—A Bill has been introduced fixing April 2, 1911, for the next census.—The annual return of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners advances a plan for bettering the conditions of many of the poorer clergy.—The Free Church Council met this week at Hull.—The Fourth Test match at Cape Town resulted in a four wickets victory for South Africa.—The Premier Diamond Mining Company has presented to the British Museum a collection of 18 diamonds.—The British Museum has acquired a collection of about 150 paintings by Chinese masters.—Among the dramatic productions of the week are Mr. Granville Barker's new play at the Repertory Theatre "The Madras House" a popular melodrama at the Lyceum "The Fighting Chance" and a revival of Sullivan's opera "Ivanhoe," at Covent Garden.

The King travelling as the Duke of Lancaster left London on Sunday night for Dover on his way to Biarritz.

The King on Saturday appointed the Sheriffs to serve in England and Wales for the ensuing year with the exception of the Sheriff of Cornwall. The [illegible]mmitted to the King's Bench on St. [illegible]s presented to his Majesty [illegible]ham Palace.

[illegible] portrait to the El- Martin's Day [illegible] Council held at Buckingh[illegible]y paid a pri- [illegible]he Con- The King has presented his [illegible] than Golf Club, to which his Maje[illegible] vate visit shortly before his departure for [illegible] tinent.

The Queen is expected to leave London for Sandringham towards the end of this week. On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Victoria, visited the Hunter Show at the Agricultural Hall.

The Hon. Sidney Greville has written to the Bishop of Croydon stating that the Queen has much pleasure in giving her patronage to the Church of England Temperance Society, the same patronage having been given by Queen Victoria.

The Princess of Wales was present on Tuesday night at the Oxford House Musical and Dramatic Association's annual concert at the Queen's Hall. Katherine Duchess of Westminster and Lady Helen Grosvenor, the Countess of Limerick, Lady Agneta Montagu and Miss Olga Montagu, Lady Culme-Seymour, and Mrs. Culme-Seymour were among those present.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur, have arrived at Laikipia (British East Africa), after having had a successful elephant hunt in the Aberdare Mountains.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, was present on Tuesday afternoon at a meeting held at 31, Piccadilly, of metropolitan mayoresses and some of the members of the Advisory Committee of the Festival of Empire, of which committee her Royal Highness is honorary president.

Princess Christian will open and preside over the annual summer sale at the Royal School of Art Needlework on June 1 and two following days, instead of on June 7, as previously announced. The date has been altered because another important social function has been fixed for June 7.

Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck have arrived at Claremont, Esher, on a visit to the Duchess of Albany.

The King of Saxony left Corfu on Tuesday for Pola.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands has been confined to his bed since Saturday evening with symptoms of a catarrhal character and a rise in temperature to 104deg. He is, however, progressing favourably, and on Sunday night his temperature dropped slightly.

Prince and Princess Hiroyasu Fushimi of Japan arrived at Seville on Tuesday, and were received at the Palace by the King and Queen of Spain. King Alfonso conferred on them respectively the Grand Cordon of the Order of Charles III. and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Noble Ladies of Marie Louise.

The Russian Ambassador left London on Saturday for Ascott, Leighton Buszard, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Rothschild.

Senor Riano, the Spanish Minister in Copenhagen, has been appointed Spanish Minister in Washington.

The Siamese Minister left London on Monday morning for Brussels where he will present his credentials to the King of the Belgians. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. W. J. Archer, C. M. G., Councillor of the Legation. The Siamese Minister will afterwards pay a visit to The Hague.

Countess Cawder arrived at Plymouth from Colombo by the Orient liner Orvieto on Saturday, and was met by Earl Cawder.

Viscount Wolverhampton is making very satisfactory progress but is abstaining, under medical advice, from exposing himself to any fatigue for a few days longer. He was consequently obliged to cancel the arrangements for the dinner which, in pursuance of the usual custom he had proposed to give on Friday evening to settle the roll of sheriffs for submission to his Majesty and was also prevented from attending the meeting of the Privy Council on Saturday morning.

The Duchess of Somerset has been obliged to cancel all her engagements before Easter owing to illness. She will shortly be leaving London for the South of France for a brief rest.

The Duchess of Wellington arrived in London last night from St. Petersburg, accompanied by Lady Eileen Wellesley.

The Earl of Mayo has quite recovered from his hunting accident on Tuesday, which was slight.

Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland appointing Viscount Powerscourt his Majesty's Lieutenant of County Wicklow.

Sir Edward Green and Mrs. Adrian Rose have left Treasury's House, York, for Paris, on their way to Biarritz.

Mr. Justice Warrington has been for a few days unable to take his seat in the Chancery Division owing to his having contracted a chill.

Mrs. Asquith left Victoria on Saturday morning for the Continent.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Herbert Gladstone will keep his surname as his title.

Lord Curzon has accepted an invitation to a luncheon which is to be given on March 12 under the auspices of the political council of the Junior Constitutional Club.

Sir Edward Wills, brother of the late Sir Frederick Wills, and cousin of Lord Winterstoke, is lying seriously ill at his residence near Bristol.

Mme. de Villa Urrutia, the wife of the Spanish Ambassador, has returned to the Embassy from Brighton.

Sir Maitland de Grasse Evans has returned to London after visiting South and [illegible]

cension with the extension of the services of the Hong-Cheo Line.

The Committee of the Authenæum Club have elected the following gentlemen under the provisions of rule II. of the club, which empowers the annual election by the committee of nine persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public services":—Mr. William Goscombe John, R.A., Mr. Henry Alexander Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S., Principal of the University of London, and the Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B, K.C.M.G., K.C., Agent-General in London for the Transvaal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and family arrived at the Ritz Hotel from New York and proceeded on Wednesday to Paris.

Mr. C. W. Fairbanks will leave London on Saturday for America. On Wednesday evening the Pilgrims gave a banquet to Mr. Fairbanks at the Savoy Hotel. Lord Salisbury presided.

Mr. J. T. Lincoln, M.P. for Darlington, should have addressed a ward meeting in Darlington on Saturday night, but during the day was taken suddenly ill and removed to a private nursing home, where, late on Saturday night, he underwent an operation for appendicitis.

At the Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace on Saturday the King appointed a Committee of the Privy Council for the purpose of the Royal Warrant of February 8 directing the preparation and annual publication of an Official Roll of Baronets.

Sir Pieter Bam leaves for South Africa by the R.M.S. Saxon on Saturday, to attend to his Parliamentary duties at the Cape, but hopes to be in England again some time in June.

Mr. J. M. Astbury, K.C., late member for the Southport Division, has been presented by the Liberal Party in the constituency with a silver dessert service.

Mrs. Marshall Hall, the wife of Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P., has been severely cut and bruised in a motor-car collision near Cannes. The doctor has forbidden her to travel to England at present.

A "matinee musicale" was held on Monday afternoon at 25, Lowndes-square (by permission of Mrs. Alfred Mond), in aid of the sufferers by the Paris floods.

While hunting with the Kildare Hounds on Tuesday Lord Mayo fell from his horse, as a result of which he sustained concussion of the brain. He was conveyed to his residence, Palmerstown House.

In memory of Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty 1900-3, and Secretary of State for War 1903-5, a portrait of him has been hung in the Temple Speech-room of Rugby School, and a tablet has been placed on the south wall of St. Margaret's Westminster, near to the seat which he usually occupied.

Sir Alfred Hickman, who has been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, has undergone an operation at his residence near Wolverhampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James are entertaining the following house party at Coton House, Rugby, for the Rugby Steeplechases:—The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Baroness de Brienen, Sir William and Lady Noreen Bass, Lady Burton, Lady Hamilton, Lord Balcarres, Mr. S. Bontein, Mr. Stirling Stuart Miss J. Thornewill, Sir Charles Hartopp, Captain Vaughan, and Mr. W. Alston.

Mr. R. C. Russell, the Acting Agent-General for Natal gave a luncheon party on Tuesday at the British Empire Club to Mr. Gladstone, Governor General designate of South Africa.

At Innholders Hall College Hill, on Tuesday afternoon, the inhabitants of the Ward of Dowgate assembled under the presidency of Mr Deputy Douglas Mathews to make a presentation to their Alderman, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, in commemoration of his services as Lord Mayor last year.

The obituary list of the week includes:—The Earl of Cadogan, Admiral A. G. McKechnie; Major-Gen. W. R. Simpson; Major-Gen. W. Major-Gen. Firth, Col. J. Allardyce; Messrs. P. P. Haworth; Dr. E. King, Bishop of Lincoln.—"Times."

INDIAN DUTY ON TOBACCO.

Deputation to Viscount Morley.

At the India Office on March 7 Mr. Birrel, Mr. Hobhouse, Sir W. H. Davies, and Mr. J. King, as members for Bristol and neighbourhood, had an interview with Viscount Morley on the subject of the proposed duties on tobacco and cigarettes entering India. Sir W. H. Davies, after the deputation, said:—

"It looks as if the Council of India intends to proceed with the proposed new duties. It was made clear to us at the interview at the India Office that the new duties are entirely for revenue purposes. The closing down of the opium trade has rendered further taxation necessary. We think there is very little hope that the Council will alter its decision. For the present, at any rate, the Government holds out no hopes to us of any amendment of the proposed duty. We can only hope that the surmise of the Council of India will be correct, and that the flow of tobacco from Bristol and Liverpool may not be seriously checked."

"One effect of the new Budget introduced by the Indian Government and approved by Lord Morley," says a correspondent of the "Morning Post," "will be to throw many hundreds of workpeople at Bristol and Liverpool out of employment. Heretofore, the duty on tobacco and cigarettes imported into India has been five per cent. ad valorem, which works out on most cigarettes at 4d. per thousand. Under the new Budget there is to be the enormous increase to 6s. 8d. per thousand on cigarettes up to three pounds in weight and 4s. per pound if over three pounds in weight, which would work out at a minimum of 12s. per thousand. In addition there is to be an import duty of 2s. per pound on unmanufactured tobacco and 2s 2d. per pound on manufactured tobacco, with no local excise duty. The effect of these duties will be if not entirely to kill the export business from this country of cigarettes to India, certainly to reduce it almost to a vanishing point. One manufacturing company alone has more than 300 hands at Bristol, and nearly as many at Liverpool, engaged exclusively in its factories manufacturing cigarettes for India, and most of them will be thrown out of employment. The Liverpool factory will have to be closed down, as nothing else is done there but the manufacture of cigarettes for India. In addition, there is a considerable number of workpeople employed in Bristol and Liverpool by other manufacturers on printing and wrapping material for the cigarettes exported to India, and their employment will probably be lost. Nor will the object aimed at be achieved by the Indian Government, because if the importation of cigarettes ceased or ceased even to a substantial extent, the Government would obviously not receive the duties. The only object then achieved would be protection for Indian manufacturers, concerning which Sir Fleetwood Wilson said that the Government would not regret if the Budget resulted in encouragement to Indian industries."

THE CITY SHOOTING AFFAIR.

At the Mansion House on March 9, before Alderman Sir Vansittart Bowater, Sasson Shalom Elazar, 23, a native of Turkey, described as a cap-cutter, was charged on remand, with feloniously shooting his brother, Nissim Shalom Elazar, with intent to murder him in an office in Leadenhall Street, the premises of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Limited, where the injured man was employed. Mr. A. H. Crook, house surgeon at Guy's hospital said the injured man was suffering from definite paralysis of both legs and the muscles of the abdomen. If secondary complications ensued he might die, but in any case he would never regain the use of his legs, and it would be two months or more before he could attend and give evidence. Mr. Benson, applying for a remand, said there was a great mass of correspondence between the prisoner and his brother to be perused, and it might have a material bearing on the defence. He hoped the trial at the Central Criminal Court would be deferred until the injured man could attend and give evidence. Sir Vansittart Bowater remanded the prisoner for a week.

SARDAR Bahadur Gurmukh Singh, C. I. E., President of the late Council of Regency, Patiala State, died the other day, at the age of 62, after serving the State for a period of 46 years. The deceased served three generations of Patiala Chiefs and retired only last year from the exalted office of Presidentship which he held for ten years.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Reform of the House of Lords.

LORD ROSEBERY has taken the first definite step towards the reform of the House of Lords by giving formal notice of the resolutions he intends to move if the House should agree on Monday, March 14, to resolve itself into Committee. The motion to that effect which he will make on Monday has the support of the front Opposition Bench and of the majority of the Peers. There is, therefore, no doubt, remarks the "Times," that the motion will be carried and the way cleared for the discussion of the resolutions of which Lord Rosebery has given notice.

THE REVENUE.

On March 7, in the House of Lords, on the motion for the second reading of the Treasury (Temporary Borrowing) Bill, which was explained briefly by Lord Denman, Lord Lansdowne rose amid cheers to call attention to the delay of the Government in laying before Parliament their proposals for raising the revenue necessary for the current year, and to ask for information as to the date when those proposals will be made known to the House. It was now proposed to pass this Bill through all its stages, which was in marked contrast with the leisurely pace of the Government in the main financial proceedings of the year. The Bill authorised temporary borrowing by the Government and the diversion of some £6,800,000 from the repayment of debt. He was ready to admit that the rejection of the Budget led to consequences which were inevitable, but the question was whether the particular arrangements of the Government were justifiable wholly or in part. No doubt a great amount of the current taxation which had not been collected would be recovered, and he asked whether there would be restored to the Sinking Fund the amount which the Government were now diverting from it. The difficulties in which they found themselves, he suggested, might have been to a great extent avoided had the offers made to the Government in the autumn been accepted. They had been told during the elections that the first business of the Government in the new Parliament would be to reintroduce their financial proposals and give them validity; and this statement was kept in the forefront. The Budget was to be brought in unaltered and unmodified and rammed through that House. But now the Budget hung fire; the Government were holding it up in order to prevent the representatives of the people from stating what their opinion of the Budget was. How long was this to go on? The withholding of the Budget was unfair alike to the country and the House of Lords, and he hoped Lord Crewe would tell them when the Budget was to be submitted, and whether it would be allowed to stand or fall on its merits.

Lord Crewe twitted Lord Lansdowne with taking a greater interest in financial matters than the Opposition leaders in the other House. But the noble lord's criticism as to the Sinking Fund showed how serious was the position created by the action of the House of Lords. With reference to the offers of assistance made by the Opposition in December last, he thought the noble lord was scarcely serious in expressing surprise that they had not been accepted. The offer was of the kind which the late Cardinal Newman described as an olive branch shot out of a catapult, and it never occurred to the Government to enter into a transaction of that kind. The first business of the Government was to deal with Supply. No doubt the postponement of the collection of the taxes involved loss, but a week or two more or delay would not make any appreciable difference. It was not accurate to say that the Government had declined to receive taxes, but the Commissioners of Income-Tax did not think it right to make a direct demand for the tax when they had no power legally to recover it. It was impossible for the Government to deal with the Budget before the close of the financial year, and he ridiculed the idea that the Government would sacrifice the public interest to wounded vanity. They would never get the House of Commons to agree to the splitting of the Budget into different Bills, and if the country did not support the Government in this matter the sooner they went about their business the better. He could not give the noble lord any accurate answer as to when the Budget was likely to come up to that House.

The discussion was continued in a greatly depleted House by Lord Revelstoke (who held that the financial chaos was due to the Government), Lord Welby, Lord Faber, and Lord St. Davids.

Lord St. Aldwyn wanted to know what the Prime Minister meant when he said that the first act of the Government if returned to power would be to pass the Budget which had been rejected by that House. Perhaps the Prime Minister thought he would be in a position to suspend the Standing Orders and pass the Budget by resolution; but the Prime Minister prophesied before he knew. It was not certain that he could now obtain the necessary support, and in the meantime he was obliged to resort to borrowing because the Government could not make up their minds. It was quite true that nothing that Parliament could do now could avoid the delay which had taken place in January and February, but if the Government would now harden their hearts the collection of the income-tax could be accelerated by some five or six weeks. He had some experience as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he could say that sometimes days and weeks and sometimes months and elapsed between several resolutions on the Budget. There was therefore no necessity for treating the Budget as a whole so far as resolutions were concerned.

Lord Cromer regarded the situation extraordinary. The Government had a debtor calling to pay money which the creditor refused to take. It was in the national interest to cease borrowing and to collect the income tax as soon as possible.

The Lord Chancellor in a vigorous speech declared that the present condition of things was most deplorable for the country had to suffer. How was the situation created? Wholly by the unprecedented and, he considered, constitutionally unjustifiable interference of that House in the course it had taken in throwing out the Budget. They thought fit to disregard constitutional usage, and it was now proposed to split up the Budget; but that question was settled years ago by Mr. Gladstone. He regretted extremely the occasions which led to the financial embroilment. He had not spoken on the question outside, but he was bound to tell them respectfully that the fault was their lordships' and that the difficulty which had arisen was solely due to their own action.

Lord Salisbury said the Government had appealed to the country on the Budget and had been defeated. Whether they would be able by manœuvring between now and Easter to secure a majority in the House of Commons remained to be seen.

The Bill passed through all its stages, and the House rose.

GOVERNMENT TACTICS EXPOSED.

In the House of Commons on March 4, on the motion for the third reading of the Treasury (Temporary Borrowing) Bill, Mr. E. Cecil strongly denounced the Government's financial tactics. He said he was one of the taxpayers who pay coffee taxes and received an official note in reply to say it would be better for him to hold his cheque until he received a demand note, as at present the collector was unable to give an official receipt. The Government by their action were putting a premium on not paying taxes. It was the height of financial lunacy to borrow money from those who owed them money, and he could not understand such a policy being adopted unless there was some ulterior motive. One reason for this fatuous and malevolent policy of the Government was simply to spite the House of Lords. What they wanted to do was to induce people not to pay their taxes in order to create even greater confusion than there was at present in the collection of these taxes, and then point to the House of Lords and say the blame is to be laid on them. That might sound a plausible argument; it might be a good electioneering argument, though he doubted it; but people who employed such methods were usually hoist with their own petard, and he did not doubt that would be so with the Government. They had created confusion in the national finances in order to benefit their party. Such a policy was destined to ultimate condemnation by the electorate. The Government were afraid to take the legitimate and common sense course. The Government could take one of two courses—they could either pass the income tax resolution, and let the other matters in the Budget stand over for further consideration, or they could submit the Budget to the House.

Mr. Asquith said no one could deny that a most undesirable degree of financial confusion existed and the main question was upon whom the responsibility lay. (Ministerial cheers.) Early last autumn he spoke at Birmingham, when nine sensible men out of ten never dreamed that the House of Lords would take the unprecedented course of rejecting the whole financial provisions of the year—(Ministerial cheers)—and he took the opportunity—not by way of menace but by way of warning—to point out the disastrous results and the financial chaos which must ensue if the whole financial proposals of the year were rejected. Other advisers came forward and held very different language and the House of Lords rejected the Budget, being perfectly reckless as to the consequences of their action. After that unhappy action had been accomplished he took the opportunity in the last speech he delivered in the House once more to point out the condition of financial confusion which must inevitably result. He pointed out at that time that unless the Government were prepared to the untenable course of taking back their Budget and trimming and mutilating it, financial confusion must result from the action of the House of Lords. He was derided, and pointed to as an ignoramus and a false prophet. He remembered reading constantly during the election, in speeches of Unionist candidates statements such as, "Where was the financial chaos?" It was true some of the Government's apprehensions were not realised, partly owing to the good sense and tact of the officials, and partly to the common sense of the traders of the country, and a thing happened which no one could have foreseen, that for three or four months that part of the Customs and Excise which depended on the resolutions of the House last year were voluntarily collected. But anyone acquainted with the facts knew that the real pinch would come in the fourth quarter of the financial year, when the great bulk of the income tax would be collected. The whole charge against the Government was that they had not done something in the month of March—they could not have done anything in January and February—which, might mitigate the confusion resulting from the action of the House of Lords. In March it was the first business to provide for Supply and the services of the ensuing year. But it was said every night the House had risen early, when precious hours might have been devoted to the matter) If he had suggested when there was time to spare after Supply that they should take the Budget or any contentious matter, he could hear the chorus of protest and indignation which would have been aroused. He would have been breaking faith with the House if he had asked them on any night this week to take business which did not come strictly within the limits that had been laid down. The Government were not going to be parties to departing from the fundamental financial system which had been in force for the last forty years. They regarded the Budget, and the taxes imposed by the Budget, not as a number of isolated things which could be dissected. Following in the footsteps of Mr. Gladstone and his successors they would treat the Budget as one thing. The taxes in the Budget must be treated as a whole and the Bill which authorised them must also be treated as a whole. The Government were taking the time of the House up to March 24, and the House would not resume until March 29. They could not consistently with those arrangements do anything in the time open to them seriously to mitigate or soften the damaging results which ensued from the action of the House of Lords.

Lord Hugh Cecil warmly condemned the financial and parliamentary incompetence of the Government, and declared that the financial course adopted was wasteful and extravagant. What was the House to infer? That the Government by their political tactics showed that they did not care what inconvenience the country was exposed to. (Opposition cheers.) The Government tried to throw the blame on the House of Lords for this confusion; but we had had more than enough of this subordination of the public interest to party tactics. (Opposition cheers). The one thing which this country did not like was shuffling with great questions. (Cheers and counter cheers). The Government had gone on as they had begun, in trying to explain disappointed expectations, multiplying excuses, and not developing a coherent or rational argument in defence of their proceeding. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Dillon declared that no Radical Government could take the course which had been suggested by the Opposition. The Unionists had on the Supplementary Estimates entered into a conspiracy of silence in order to prove that the financial business was not sufficient to occupy the time of the House this week; but it came too late. Why did they not take objection to the Prime Minister's motion allocating the time when it was before the House.

After further discussion, Mr. Lloyd George said that there had been some criticism because steps had not been taken to collect income tax from people who were willing to pay. The Government had no objection to receive the income tax, on the contrary they welcomed every penny sent in whether by way of income tax or any other tax, or by way of voluntary contribution. But they could not have accepted the responsibility of sending out demand notes calling upon people to pay by a certain date, because that demand could not have been enforced. He had no doubt that eventually the bulk of the income tax would be recovered. He contended that the object of the Opposition was to increase the confusion. It was idle to pretend that this was a mere matter of convenience, or the dignity of Ministers, or parliamentary tactics. It was a matter of the most essential moment to the constitutional relations between the two Houses. Lord Hugh Cecil was making a move in a very paltry party game, and the Government were not going to be manœuvred out of the privileges they had enjoyed so long. (Ministerial cheers.) The Opposition had admitted they wanted a separate Income Tax Bill, which meant that the Government would have to surrender the very weapon by which Mr. Gladstone so skilfully overcame the power of the Lords, and wrenched out of their hands the only vestige of power they had with regard to finance.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, quoted Lord Hugh Cecil as having said that the "Prime Minister attaches no importance to his assurances." Did he call that anything but a vile imputation? He could not conceive a more insolent imputation than that made against an honourable public man. (Ministerial cheers.) It meant that the Prime Minister attached no importance to his word. The noble lord ought to be ashamed to make any such suggestion. It was a very difficult to describe it in parliamentary language. (Ministerial cheers.) Noble lords could bring any charge against public men outside, but the moment they got back to the House they became squeamish and delicate as to the language used. There was nothing to compare in recent history to the language used about Ministers last year. He had never complained of any language that had been used against him; but he claimed the right to hit back. (Ministerial cheers.) But the moment he did so it was said, "You should not use language of that kind towards noble lords." They could say about at great lawyer who was honoured by every member of his profession of both parties, that he was telling lies; they could say about the Prime Minister that he attached no importance to his word. That was courtly language—(laughter)—and lordly. That was language well worthy of the English nobility. (Ministerial cheers.) The moment the Government retorted it was, of course, the language of the gutter. If they went into action they must expect to be hit. They must not get so jumpy. They must try and repress themselves.

Sir R. Finlay declared that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had drawn a red herring across the trail of the discussion, which was very inconvenient to the Government. He (Sir R. Finlay) had never seen a finer performance that way. (Opposition cheers.) Such epithets as a Chancellor of the Exchequer had used had better be reserved for use nearer home. (Oppesition cheers.) To say that the House of Lords' right to veto legislation had been put an end to by Mr. Gladstone in 1861 was a complete travesty of the situation. By their present financial proposals the Government were trying to blind the eyes of the country to the real situation which existed between them and the Leader of the Irish Party. (Opposition cheers.) The Irish Party would not allow the Government to bring in an income tax resolution. He suggested that Mr. Lloyd George should put up outside the Treasury, a board bearing the inscription, "Supported entirely by voluntary subscription."

The Bill was read a third time without a division, amid Ministerial cheers.

MR. BALFOUR IN THE CITY.

Responding to the toast of his health on March 4, at a dinner given to the two members for the City at Merchant Taylors' Hall by the City Conservative Association, Mr. Balfour said the fortnight during which the new Parliament had been sitting was a fortnight of surprises. They had seen the Government accused of every kind of tergiversation by their own followers. They had abandoned their pledges, not merely after the lesson of the General Election, but after the lesson of five days' parliamentary debate. He described the change which had taken place in the attitude of the Government, and said the position was extraordinary bad for the country and very bad for the cause of parliamentary government. Here was a Ministry with a declared policy yielding without disguise to the pressure of particular sections of their own party. They had shown themselves to be subservient to the leader of the Irish Party. Although the Government came back from the election with a majority of 124, they suddenly discovered that they could not pass the "People's Budget." It was borne in upon them that the majority of the representatives of the people were against it. He could not imagine a greater triumph for those members of the House of Lords who thought that such far-reaching proposals should be submitted to the country. It might be asked in these circumstances what justification there was for those who, like himself, thought there ought to be some change in the constitution of the Second Chamber. It was not that the House of Lords as at present constituted was not efficient. It was efficient; but it lacked strength to enable it to defy the attack which had been most absurdly and scandalously made upon it. He did not want a better Second Chamber; he wanted a stronger Second Chamber, and he did not know a better source from which that strength could be obtained than the feeling that there was some direct and formal connection between public opinion and the Second Chamber. They wanted a Second Chamber strong enough to resist the passing passion of the moment, and independent of the electoral machine. Mr. Balfour proceeded to deny that the House of Lords had ever resisted social reform. The Radical Party wanted political revolution, and there was no enemy to social reform like political revolution. Mr. Balfour closed with the expression of a confident hope that it would ultimately be seen that the interest of every class in the country was bound up with a policy of enlightened political progress, of social reform, imperial reform, and the great scheme for binding together the different parts of the Empire, which, to him, was the greatest ideal of British statesmanship.

Lord Lansdowne said:—We are constantly told that we must not take too much credit to ourselves for the great change which came over the political surface of the country on the occasion of the recent election. I have seen it said that our success was mainly due to the fact that we had somehow or other succeeded in gaining the support of cathedral cities and residential villages. (Laughter.) I suppose you in the City must plead guilty to a cathedral. (Laughter.) Whether you can be accurately described as residents of a residential village I am not so sure. (Laughter.) I observe that nothing equals the hurry of the City man to get to the City in the morning except his hurry to get away from it in the afternoon. (Laughter.) But you lie under a still darker suspicion. The City is under the suspicion of harbouring that most dangerous class—the capitalists. (Laughter.) I do not think I should put it exactly in that way. The City, after all, is the great business centre, not only of the metropolis, but of our empire. It is frequented by men of business who are experienced in business affairs and who are competent to express an opinion when they see the affairs of the country conducted in an unbusinesslike manner: and being independent people not afraid of expressing opinions when needful, they let it be known what was their opinion of the manner in which their affairs are being conducted at the present time. (Cheers.) It is quite natural that these outspoken observations should not be entirely agreeable to those who are the subjects of them: but, I can assure you, that we who are their opponents are extremely grateful to you for making them and hope you will continue to make them. I have only one word to say in regard to the association whose health I have the honour to propose. I have reason to know that in point of organisation it leaves nothing to be desired. When a contested election suddenly becomes inevitable everything was in order, and your representatives in the House of Commons were returned by a majority the like of which has never been known in the electoral history of this country. May I be permitted to add this—that I, perhaps more than any one have a right to appreciate those lenient conditions under which you have returned your members, because it was in consequence of those conditions that upon the very day that polling was going on in the City of London that Mr. Balfour was making an admirable speech in my own county—Wiltshire—a speech which, beyond all question, helped us to win, as we did, five out of the six seats in the county? (Cheers.) I dwell upon that question of organisation because, unless I am mistaken, it is to weak points in our organisation in other parts of the country that our failure to obtain the full measure of success for which we hoped is largely due. You have been able not only to look to your organisation, but to give invaluable assistance to other metropolitan boroughs, and to other districts in which contests were proceeding in the neighbourhood of London. Therefore, as a member of the Unionist Party, I feel that we owe a very great debt to the City of London Conservative Association for its services to us, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I propose its health, coupled with the name of my old friend Sir Joseph Dimsdale. (Cheers.)

Lord Curzon, in proposing "The Health of the Presidents," said Lord Aldenham and he belonged to a Chamber Mr. Balfour's tribute to which he had heard with delight—a tribute which, he was afraid, would not be accepted so cordially by other audiences of their fellow-countrymen. It was not for him, at any rate at the present moment, to sing the the praises of the House of Lords, but he would say that, in some respects at any rate, it compared not unfavourably with the House of Commons, and in the opinion of the great majority of the sober-minded, thinking men of the country it was becoming more and more the sole and ultimate guardian of the constitutional liberties of the nation. (Cheers.) Attention had been called to the difficult times through which the House of Lords had passed, was passing, and was going to pass. There was no doubt that the ordeal by which that Chamber was confronted was one of the most serious that had ever arisen in the constitutional history of our country. In the first round which had been already fought the House of Lords had not been altogether unsuccessful. It had been clearly demonstrated in the speech of their leader that evening that the Budget, which was the one measure for the rejection of which the Lords were invited to go to the polls and thus proceed to their condemnation, was also the one measure which the successful Government dare not introduce in the House of Commons. But, however that might be, he agreed with Mr. Balfour in thinking that an emergency and ordeal more immense, more difficult, more momentous, and more lasting in its ultimate consequences now lay before them. In the next few months events would take place which must affect entirely the future history of this country. He had listened with admiration to the wise, statesmanlike words that fell from their leader on the subject, and when that great question came, as it must come in a few weeks' time, before the House of Lords, and when they were called upon under the guidance of their leader in that House, in whom they placed the most implicit confidence—(cheers)—to consider the question of the possible revision of their constitution and their composition—not, he hoped, of their powers—let not their powers be touched—then he hoped and believed that the great majority of the Lords would be found willing to approach the matter in no niggardly or tinkering or selfish spirit; but, following the full given by their leader that night, they would be prepared to consider this matter in which they were so vitally interested, from a broad and generous and patriotic point of view, with the object of bringing their Chamber into closer adjustment with the needs of the day, and of rebuilding it, if that were necessary, in the confidence of the democracy as large. (Cheers.)

The President having acknowledged the toast, the proceedings closed.

THE CABINET'S NEW MOVE.

REVENUE TACTICS.

London, March 12.

The tactics of the Government, which Mr. Austen Chamberlain has described as a new move in a shabby game, continue to occupy the attention of Members of the House of Commons. Supporters of the Government, whether Liberal, Labour or Irish, profess to find in the limitation of supply to six weeks of not the means of escape, at any rate, the means of embarrassing a Unionist Government.

With the Exchequer deeply in debt and ordinary resources suddenly cut off by the suspension of the Civil Service supplies in the middle of May, Ministers evidently intend that Mr. Balfour's task in forming a Government shall be made difficult, if not impossible, seeing that without an appeal to the country he could not hope for a majority, even for the purpose of transacting the vital and urgent business of the country.

No opportunity of discussing this manœuvre can be found until March 24, on the motion to adjourn for the Easter Recess. Members are not, however, without means of calling attention to the subject by questions addressed to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Balfour is on the Continent, but will return in time to take part in the impending struggle.

The course of the Government is now clearly mapped out. When Parliament meets after the Easter Recess on March 29 the veto resolutions will be submitted to the House of Commons and will be sent without delay to the House of Lords. As soon as occasion offers the Budget is to be introduced, but in obedience to the imperative commands of Mr. Redmond the final decision on finance will be suspended until the House of Lords has passed judgment on the veto resolutions.

In the certain event of the House of Lords either rejecting or postponing these resolutions Mr. Asquith may either seek "guarantees" or resign. The impression still prevails among supporters of the Government that the Prime Minister will redeem his implied promise to ask for "assurances," though this impression has been somewhat weakened by the new tactics, which appear to point to resignation and the determination to leave to his successor a heritage of financial loss and confusion.

The Cabinet met in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons yesterday.

UNCLAIMED INCOME-TAX.

Lord Avebury, who is chairman of the Central Association of Bankers, representing the committees of the London Bankers' Clearing House, the West End London Banks, and the provincial bank of the United Kingdom, expressed the opinion yesterday that for the present financial position not the House of Lords but the Government were responsible.

"Following the usual course," said Lord Avebury to a representative of this journal yesterday, the banks made a return to the Inland Revenue at the end of September of the amount of income-tax collected by them during the quarter July September. Early in October the banks were ordered to pay these amounts to the Inland Revenue account at the Bank of England.

"In December the banks again forwarded the usual statement showing the amount of income-tax collected during the quarter October-December. Early in January they should have received a precept from the Inland Revenue.

"This has not, however, been issued, and although the Government knew that the money was at their disposal, they deliberately elected not to receive it, but to let it lie in the banks and borrow money for which the taxpayer had to pay interest.

"Another quarter is now almost due, and there will then be half a year's money lying unclaimed at the banks.

"The whole financial policy of the Government," added Lord Avebury, "including the short date for the vote of credit, which will necessitate another being taken at a moment which may be extremely inconvenient to Parliament and the country, is viewed in commercial circles with grave anxiety, and is very injurious to the national credit."

MR. PATTEN AT MANCHESTER.

Hostile Reception.

HUSTLED OUT OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

Mr. James a Patten, the Chicago wheat and cotton speculator, who is on a week's "holiday" visit to Liverpool, was hustled off the Manchester Cotton Exchange yesterday and had to take refuge in his office of a friend until he could elude the excited crowd by escaping down an emergency fire escape. A cab was waiting, and Mr. Patten drove straight to the station and took the track back to Liverpool. Such a scene has not been witnessed on the Manchester Exchange since John Bright was ejected for persisting in making a political addresses when asked to desist.

Mr. Patten arrived from Liverpool in the morning, and went to the Cotton Exchange after luncheon. He was introduced by Mr. W. Bardsley and signed on the visitors' book as "J. A. Patten, New York." For some time he watched the busy scene from the balcony unnoticed. Friday is market day, and it was the hour of "High Change."

There are 9,000 members, and a very large proportion of them were present. All were anxious to see Mr. Patten, for the announcement that the speculator whose dealings are said to have caused violent fluctuations in cotton prices would be present had stirred great interest. His friends had, it is stated, been warned that his reception might not be entirely favourable. Presently he descended to the floor and advanced to the centre of the boards, where he remained for some moments in conversation with some friends.

He was soon recognised. Here he is shouted some one. Patten yelled another and there was at once a rush in his direction. A storm of hooting and booking followed and the excited traders surged round the visitor. Fists were shaken and angry shouts raised. Mr. Patten and his friends were hustled towards the doors. With the crowd still hooting in pursuit they made a hasty exit, and a considerable number of the angry members followed shaking angry expressions and hooting. "Like his cheek! How dare he come here and beard us on our own boards?" cried one excited individual. "Well we soon showed him the way out" exclaimed another in a tone of satisfaction.

DOWN THE FIRE ESCAPE.

Mr. Patten was very white, but he smiled all the time—perhaps a little disdainfully, and there were a few counter cheers of protest against a visitor being treated in such a manner. Mr. Patten took the arm of Mr. Brown, a broker, and with other friends found refuge is an office in Exchange-street. A considerable crowd followed, and half a dozen policemen guarded the door. Here Mr. Patten remained for half an hour.

The police had considerable difficulty in dispersing the crowd, for it is one of the busiest shopping centres in the city. A ruse which they tried was only partly successful. A motor-car was driven up to the door of Messrs. Green's office and a man entered. A number of policemen gathered round, and the car slowly moved off, followed by a portion of the crowd. The remainder, however, who had had a glimpse of Mr. Patten's striking personality, thought he was still under cover and remained in the street.

A fireman who was engaged on the premises pointed out that Mr. Patten could escape by an iron fire-escape leading to Dovedale Chambers, the entrance to which is in St. Mary's Gate, a street running at right angles to Exchange-street. Down this Mr. Patten went. A cab was waiting and he drove at once to Victoria Station, where he took train to Liverpool.

Mr. Patten arrived in Liverpool in time to visit the Corn Exchange there and address the members. He referred to the hostile reception he had met with in Manchester as a chain on their sympathy, but the members took off their hats and cheered it lustily.

Mr Hatten who refused last night to discuss the incident, returns to America by the Mauretania to-day.

WARNING UNHEEDED.

Mr. Arthur A. Howarth, M.P., chairman of the directors of the Manchester Exchange, said: "It was very foolish of Mr. Patten's friends to bring him on 'Change. They had had an intimation that very likely there would be a hostile demonstration, but they took the matter entirely into their own hands after receiving full warning. We had no power to restrain them from bringing him on, but we thought it the only proper thing to give them warning, and in spite of that he was introduced by Mr. Birdsley, of the firm of Reynolds and Gibson, of Liverpool. It was unfortunate that there should have been such an unseemly demonstration, but although it is to be deprecated I deprecate more Mr. Patten's going on Change after he had been advised not to do so."

THE "Backstairs" History of the Republican Party in the New York Legislature is being mercilessly exposed at the trial of Mr. Allds at Albany. From the initial charge that Mr. Allds received a bribe from the Bridge Companies in 1901 Senator Conger has been led on to further revelations. He has declared that the Companies with which he was connected maintained corruption funds in several of their yards, that when open bribery ceased contributions to the Party's exchequer took its place, and that money was given not only voluntarily, but upon actual demand. He has named several legislators as recipients, including the late Speaker of the Assembly. To all of this Counsel for Mr. Allds and the Senate are now offering a defence, which is based not so much on their clients, denial of the charge, as on the plea that the accused acted under the directions of the Party "boss" in killing legislation to which the Companies objected.

"TENNYSON THE MYSTIC."

Lecture by Lady Muir-Mackenzie.

THE following lecture was delivered by Lady Muir-Mackenzie on Thursday evening at the Wilson College:—

"I have chosen the subject of to-day's paper for several reasons. Recently we have celebrated the Poet's Centenary and so he has been in the thoughts of many of us. Then I delight to bear testimony to the rare quality of Tennyson's work and to offer him now and at all times a profound homage. Above all, it pleases me to speak of him to-day, because he is loved by the people of India. I have always revered Tennyson, but I have learnt new truths concerning him since I came to dwell amongst you.

There are many aspects of the poet's mind which we might consider. He is a playwright, he chants inspiring battle odes, he embodies dramatic stories in the most musical of metres. He breaks into dainty songs of touching sweetness, as naturally as a lark greets the morning sun. He loves to tell us of his historic happenings of chivalrous knights, of noble queens, and beautiful Princesses. He is a social reformer and yearns to bring light and decency to the "warrens of the poor". He would make the sweating system impossible and forbid the master "to scrimp the haggard seamstress of her daily bread". Above all, like every spiritualised being, he is the prophet of woman. He desires to free her from the bonds of a world-old servitude, to

"clear away the parasitic forms
That seem to keep her up but drag her down."

and

"leave her space to burgeon out of all
Within her."

Tennyson is many-sided, and each aspect of his mind is worthy of comment, but to-day we will consider Tennyson only as a mystic. Not often can I hope to find an audience who will care to seek inspiration, and blessing, from the transcendental and spiritual essence of Tennyson's poetry. But I know many of the Wilson College students admire this side of Tennyson's genius, and lovers of Eastern lore must delight in a poet who wrote "The Ancient Sage", "Akbar's Dream", "The Higher Pantheism," or the poem, "By an Evolutionist".

Tennyson's words were for the most part addressed to the practical and materialistic West. He often sadly enough begged his nation to have more faith in the soul's future existence, and to live for the life beyond. He appealed to simple souls in such passages as this:—

"Truth, for Truth is Truth he worshipt, being true
as he was brave.
Good, for Good is Good, he follow'd, yet he look'd
beyond the grave
Wiser there than you, that crowning barren Death
as lord of all,
Deem this over-tragic drama, closing curtain is the
pall!
Those that in barbarian burials kill'd the slave, and
slew the wife
Felt within themselves the sacred passion of a
second Life,
Truth for truth, and good for good! The God, the
True, the Pure, the Just.
Take the charm for ever from them, and they
crumble into dust".

To subtler spirits who can rise to more ethereal heights, he speaks in another strain. He bids the materialist hearken to the still small voice, which transcends knowledge, and teaches us high and ineffably beautiful truths:—

"If those would'st hear the Nameless, and wilt
drive
Into the temple-cave of thine own self,
There, brooding by the central altar, thou
May'st haply learn the Nameless hath a voice,
By which thou wilt abide, if thou be wise,
As if thou knowest, tho' thou canst not know;
For knowledge is the swallow on the lake
That sees and stirs the surface shadow there
But never yet dipt into the abysm,
The abysm of all abysms, beneath, within
The blue of sky and sea, the green of earth
And in the million-millionth of a grain
Which cleft and cleft again for ever more,
And ever vanishing, never vanishes.
To me, my son, more mystic than myself
Or even than this Nameless is to me.
Thou can't not prove the Nameless, O my son,
Nor can't thou prove the world thou movest on,
Thou can't not prove that thou art body alone,
Nor can't thou prove that thou art spirit alone
Nor can't thou prove that thou art both in one
Thou can't not prove thou art immortal, no
Nor yet that thou art mortal, nay! my son,
Thou can't not prove that I, who speak with thee
Am not thyself in converse with thyself,
For nothing worthy proving can be proven.
Nor yet disproven: wherefore thou be wise
Cleave ever to the sunnier side of doubt."

Tennyson suggests that we

"Await the last and largest sense to make
The phantom walls of this illusion fade."

Then he goes on to describe a sensation known to himself. His son mentions this in the splendid "Life of Lord Tennyson" he edited after the poet's death:—

"for more than once when I
Sat all alone, revolving in myself,
The word which is the symbol of myself,
The mortal limit of the Self was loosed,
And past into the Nameless as a cloud
Melts into Heaven. I touch'd my limbs, the limbs
Were strange not mine and yet no shade of doubt,
But utter clearness, and thro' loss of Self
The gain of such large life as match'd with ours
Were sun to spark unshadowable in words
Themselves but shadows of a shadow world."

An Indian sage and philosopher quoted these words to me to illustrate a real experience in his own life. When wrapt in meditation, the Unseen, he said, became more real than the so-called tangible earth. He said he found himself in a world that was so much more beautiful than this, it was Indeed "as fire to spark." Like Tennyson he said his experience was "unshadowable in words."

There are possibly people in this

THE U. P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BENARES, MARCH 25.

The fourth U. P. Provincial Conference began its sitting this afternoon. Among those present were the Hon'ble Babu Gangaprasad Varma, Gokuranth Messrs of Lucknow, Doctor Tej Bahadur Sapru, Motilal Nehru, Chintamani, Brajaranarin Gupta, Iswar Saran Satish Chandra Banerjee and a large number of delegates from all parts of the Provinces. Babu Govind Dass, President of the Reception Committee, delivered his address and his speech was applauded several times. The Hon'ble Ganga Prasad Varma of Lucknow proposed Mr. Hafiz Abdur Rahim Sahib to the chair. He referred to the various services rendered by Mr. Hafiz to the Congress since its infancy. He paid a glowing tribute to Abdul Rahim for being able to keep his faith unshaken although situated in the centre of Congress opposition. Mr. Arundale of the Hindu College in seconding the proposal said that Hafiz Sahib had been a staunch congressman and he did not matter whether a person was a Hindu, Mahomedan or European so long as the ideal was common and it was very necessary in these days to have a common ideal and unity. Iswar Saran of Allahabad supported the proposal. Mr. Hafiz Abdur Rahim took chair amidst loud applause. He made a long speech in Urdu.

Khan Bahadur Syed Md. Hadi is indisposed and will probably not be able to preside at the Industrial Conference to-morrow.

The fourth U. P. Provincial Industrial Conference was held to-day at in the Visswara Theatre Hall. Among these present were Madan Mohan Malviya, Motilal Nehru, G. R. Murray, Secretary, Allahabad Exhibition, Shroff. Streatfield, Gangaprasad Varma and others. Babu Motichand, President of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates who had come in from all parts of the Province. He also proposed the establishment of a dairy. Khan Bahadur Syed Mohammad Hadi, the President-elect, being unable to be present owing to indisposition, the Hon'ble Gangaprasad Varma was elected chairman. He made a short speech dealing with the importance of the industrial movement.

The address of Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hadi was read out, in the course of which he said while admitting that the Indian cultivator has a very thorough knowledge of agricultural methods and process based on the experience of a very considerable number of years, there is no doubt that there are facts of great

ECONOMICAL VALUE

in existence which are not known to him. It has been found by actual determination that a little deeper tillage with cheap soil-inverting ploughs sufficiently light to be drawn by local bullocks saves time and labour, and in the majority of cases brings about an appreciably increased out-turn. A little care in selecting the seed amply repays the trouble taken in selection. A new method of debbing maize seed instead of sowing it broadcast or in furrows behind the plough has proved so successful as to be deserving of general adoption. He proceeded to describe the advantage of adopting the Kili system of raising waters from wells prevalent in the Western districts. He dealt with manure supply and co-operative societies, laid special stress on the sugar industry and described in detail how the entire supply of sugar here could be met by local means. He also referred to technical education and training in cutlery in Sheffield. He concluded, "Gentlemen, Indians are by no means the richest people in the world and rash investments of money on improving any individual industry are consequently undesirable so long as that high standard of technical knowledge which is necessary for regulating the industry is secured. We have to find literally sympathetic and highly skilled co-operators at the commencement, be they Indians nor non-Indians, and we cannot do better at present than be content with a more or less slow progress. But we must persist in our continuous and combined efforts and proceed most cautiously. We should make only small beginnings and work with the greatest zeal and enthusiasm. A demonstration of sugar manufacturing has been arranged in the Town Hall on the Hadis system."

Mr. Murray, Secretary of Allahabad Exhibition, read a paper on the organisation, scope and purpose of the Allahabad Industrial Exhibition. Papers on Spinning and Weaving Industry was read by Mr. Joshi, on Capital and Credit by Mr. Khanna and by Mr. Shroff.

The Conference then adopted the following resolutions that while thanking the Government for such action as has been taken in pursuance of the recommendation of the Naini Tal Industrial Conference this Conference expresses its

SENSE OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

At the decision of the Secretary of State that the question of establishing a Technological Institute for these Provinces should be rescinded, in view of the great importance of such an institution which will give a stimulus of indus trial movement and the absence at present of facilities for the studies of chemical industries. The Conference earnestly prays that the Secretary of State may sanction the establishment of such an institute and the Government of India may provide the funds needed for the same.

It was proposed by Pandit Gokarannath Misra, of Lucknow, and supported by Mr. Joshi, "That this Conference notices with satisfaction the steady growth of the co-operative movement in the United Provinces and calls upon the educated public to take steps for its further expansion both in respect of increase in the number of ordinary credit societies and of starting co-operative, productive and distributive societies. And that fully acknowledging the value of the assistance rendered by Government so far this Conference begs to urge that more liberal help should be rendered to societies in order to accelerate progress. Mr. Arundale, Principal, Hindu College, proposed this resolution in a very forcible speech. He showed how the co-operative societies had proved of immense value in England, and proposed for the acceptance of the Conference that pamphlets and leaflets on the subject should be published in the vernacular and distributed broadcast and also that lecturers should be appointed who would go into villages and lecture to the people about the advantages of the co-operative system.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MARCH 25.

Two Sergeants of the Ordnance Department went to the rifle range on the beach for revolver practice. Four fisherwomen were seated on the seashore at a short distance. A bullet struck one of these women and penetrating through the back of the shoulder came out through the neck resulting in instantaneous death. The usual post-mortem and police investigation has been held.

F. N. Pame who was convicted in the Simla shooting case and sentenced to four years' imprisonment was released on Saturday.

THE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

Exaggerated Reports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

A telegram received by the Foreign Office from the Chief Commissioner, Peshawar, states that very exaggerated rumours regarding Peshawar riots and the condition of the city are being circulated in Northern India and that the loss of life has been greatly magnified. Full facts have been published. The city is now quiet and peaceful and a good deal of loot that had been taken has been returned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MARCH 26.

Anent the raid in Peshawar the Punjab Hindu Sabha has sent the following telegram to the Hon'ble Mr. Merk, Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province. "Three days riot at Peshawar. Understand many Hindus killed and wounded and considerable property looted, but news very scanty and published only yesterday. People here who have many relations at Peshawar are most anxious and pray protection of our co-religionists and confidently rely on the strict justice of the British Government and pray for open enquiry." The "Tribune," suggests the desirability of appointing an open commission to enquire into the origin and incidents of the Peshawar riots.

Further details about the riot are published. Some 350 shops are reported to have been broken into and looted. The Hindus are panic-stricken and many have left the city. Numerous arrests have been made, Jiwan Mali, Secretary of the Sanatan Dharm Sabha who was arrested has been, it is reported, bailed out. The Military are patrolling the streets night and day and, the people are not allowed to assemble in knots and groups anywhere in the streets.

THE BHUTANESE TREATY.

Effect of the Tibetan Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The following notification has been issued :—Whereas it is desirable to amend Articles 4 and 8 of the Treaty concluded at Sinchula on the 11th day of November 1865 corresponding with the Bhutia year Shing Lang 24th day of the 9th month between the British Government and the Government of Bhutan the undermentioned amendments are agreed to on the part by Mr. C. R. Bell, Political Officer in Sikkim in virtue of the full powers to that effect vested in him to the Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council and on the other part by His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, Maharaja of Bhutan. The following addition has been made to the Article of the Sinchula treaty of 1865. The British Government has increased the annual allowances to the Government of Bhutan from fifty thousand rupees (Rs. 50,000) to one hundred thousand rupees (Rs. 100,000) with effect from the 10th January 1910."

Article 8 of the Sinchula treaty of 1865 has been revised and the revised article runs as follows :—

"The British Government undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On its part the Bhutanese Government agrees to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations. In the event of disputes with or causes of complaint against the Maharajas of Sikkim and Cooch Behar such matters will be referred for arbitration to the British Government which will settle them in such manner as justice may require and insist upon the observance of its decision by the Maharajas named." "Done in quadruplicate at Punaka Bhutan this eight-day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten corresponding with the Bhutia date the 27th day of the 11th month of the earth Bird (Sa-Ja) year.

BOMBAY MOSLIM LEAGUE.

A Generous Donation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, MARCH 27.

Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha, J. P., a leading member of the Memon community of Bombay, has sent a donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the funds of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League. In his covering letter to the Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, Honorary Secretary, the generous doner says :—"His Highness the Aga Khan's appeal fully to organize the League and start a journal in connection with it is a step of greatest importance to the Mahomedan Community. An organisation without an organ is like a big factory without a good engine. The Aga Khan appeals to all Mahomedans of this presidency irrespective of sects or communities. A cordial response ought to be made to his appeal by all sections. As a number of the Memon community of Bombay, in appreciation of the leader's efforts in the case of the regeneration of the Mahomedans I beg to enclose a cheque for Rs. 5,000 towards the funds of the League. This is my humble monetary contribution, but the League may always count upon my active sympathy and co-operation at all times. I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my warm admiration of your own noble work and self-sacrifice for the cause of Islam."

SIR FREDERIC LELY, K.C.S.I.

On the 2nd of March, the men of Kent, or that section, representing the stalwart Liberals of the Sevenoaks division, assembled at the Grand Hotel in Bombay to do honours to Sir Frederick Lely, K.C.S.I., who had been the Liberal candidate in the recent Parliament election. Though Sir Frederick polled the large figure of over four thousand votes, he was defeated by the local, and Conservative, Mr. Forster who has represented the constituency for years. The Hall was filled to overflowing by Liberal electors and their wives and a lively programme of music and recitations was provided. When this was half through, the Committee in the name of the electors, presented to Lady Lely a beautiful bouquet of flowers, and a handsome silver salver, with an appreciative inscription to Sir Frederick Lely, Mr. Gorbet Woodall voicing the cordial feelings of the disappointed, but not down-hearted constituents. Sir Frederick Lely, in returning thanks, spoke with enthusiasm of the support he had received, of the pleasure it had given to respond when he was asked to raise the standard of Liberalism in Sevenoaks, and declared that though beaten this time, he did not think the party was discouraged or disheartened, but that they would be ready to unfurl the flag of progress and civil liberty at the very next opportunity. Meanwhile, the need for the organisation and education of the electorate must not be forgotten. There must be co-operation and solidarity in the pursuit of progress to ensure that a victory should succeed to a defeat. They had fought a fair fight in which no injury was done to any man; they had shown that they knew how to take a beating. They had now to organise their forces and march on to victory confident in the justice of their cause and in their advocacy of measures that would benefit the people. The conversazione broke up at a late hour.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

EXTRADITION IN NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad-Baroda Agreement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 26.

Extradition arrangements have been concluded between the Nizam's Government and Baroda State as the outcome of certain case where the Resident of Hyderabad applied for the surrender of a man who had committed an extraditable offence in Baroda State and escaped into the Nizam's territory. It was stated that if the accused was surrendered to the Baroda State, a similar requisition by the Nizam's Government would be acceded to by Baroda State. The Prime Minister, Hyderabad, has passed an order that in future accused persons between the Nizam's Government and Baroda State will be subject to the principle laid down in the extradition treaty between the Government of India and His Highness the Nizam's Government. The extradition of such accused as are required by the Baroda State will be arranged in accordance with, Nizam's Extradition Act 2 of 1316, Fasli, and similarly those whose surrender is required by the Nizam's Government will be dealt with under the Extradition Act of the Government of India No. 15 of 1903 A.C. The Political Agent, Malwa, having enquired of the Resident, Hyderabad, whether the Nizam's Government, would be willing to entertain reciprocal arrangement with the States comprised in Malwa Political Agency with regard to the service of processes between these states and Government of the Nizam free of charges as such arrangement would facilitate matters and save inconvenience of remitting small sums of money, with the Nizam's sanction. His Highness's Minister has passed the order that in future all processes received from the States in the Malwa Political Agency, viz., Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Jaora, Rutlam, Sitamau Sailana and Pantha Piploda State may be accepted and served by the courts of His Highness' Government free of charge, of said States having agreed to adopt a similar arrangement with regard to processes issued by the Nizam's Government for service on persons residing in those States.

THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN INDIA.

Imperial Society to be Established.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

At a crowded meeting in the Town Hal this evening, Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore presiding, Mrs. Annie Besant and the Hon. Mrs. Charlton were the two principal speakers. The Object of meeting was the formation of Imperial Society for the Protection of Animals for which the Hon. Mrs. Charlton has expressly come to India. She has circulated a strong appeal for financial support to found the society. In the meeting this evening she spoke on the great need of such a society and invited co-operation and asked for assistance for affiliated societies. Mrs. Annie Besant strongly supported the scheme and gave various reasons for the establishment of such a society. A Committee was formed to carry on the project.

MR. HARVEY'S RESIGNATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* issued to-day announced that the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey has resigned his office as an ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India with effect from the 25th March and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Benjamin Robertson to be a temporary member of Council of the Governor General of India. Mr. Robertson took upon himself the executive of his office on the 25th March 1910.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

At the meeting of the Bengal Council to-day Mr. Duke, Chief Secretary, replying to a question, said Government proposes to provide the family of late Shamsul Alum by a grant of land yielding an income of about of Rs. 5,000 annually. It is not the intention of Government to propose any special devolution of the grant which may be made for the family of the late Shamul Alum.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sheepshanks is gazetted Secretary to the Legislative Department and Mr. Maxwell on appointment as Secretary of Commerce Department is gazetted as a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Carruthers, P.M.O., Secunderabad, officiates as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, vice Colonel King going on leave.

Major Clemetha I. M. S. is confirmed as Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that any European or Eurasian prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding one month whose detention in the Bangalore Central Jail is deemed inexpedient may be removed by order of the Resident in Mysore to the Central Jail at Vellore.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Graves, Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, is granted six months' leave; Mr. Meares, Electrical Adviser, officiates.

Mr. Adams, Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, is granted seven months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H. Mullaly becomes Brigade Commander, vice Colonel Woolleombe.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of two railway projects. One on the metre-gauge from Samastipur on Tirhoot State Railway to Rosera a length of 17·20 miles and another on the 5'6 gauge from Gujranvala on Moradabad Ghaziabad Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to Chandpur, a length of 22·15 miles as part of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

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THE 13TH HUSSARS' BOXING TOURNAMENT.

A record crowd witnessed the finals on Saturday. The Regimental Officers were present in large numbers, and several Civilians from Secunderabad also were present, the available space of the arena being taxed to the utmost. The most notable feature of the evening was the 6-round contest between Sergt. Chapman, "S" Battery, R. H. A., and Cpl. Melville, 13th Hussars, a purse of Rs. 100 being put up, also a side stake of Rs. 200. The keenest interest was taken in this contest, both the men being well-known for their prowess in the ring, the probable result being discussed for days beforehand.

Referee :—Major Bailey, 13th Hussars. Judges:—Lieut. Lash-Wilson, "S" R. H. A. Lieut Lusk 95th Russell's Infantry. Time Keeper :—Sergt Major McCann, R. F. A. Master of Ceremonies :—Regimental Sergt. Major Greenall, 13th Hussars.—

Semi-Final Novices 9st 7lbs—Pte Kimberley, 13th Hussars vs. Pte Cotes 13th Hussars. The fight was fairly even upto the second end of round. Cotes relying on the right, Kimberley made a lot of points in the last round, going to the body with left jats, and won a good fight on points.

Semi-Final Novices 9st 7lbs—Pte Bennett 13th Hussars vs. Pte Seabrook, Cheshire Regt. After a fairly even opening round, marked by the heavy exchanges, Seabrook was knocked out in the 2nd round in 1 min. 12secs.

Finals Boys Class "A"—Boy Larner 13th Hussars vs. Boy Cronch 13th Hussars. A very even fight throughout, an extra round being ordered, in which Larner led well and won.

Final Bantams, 8st 7lbs—Lce-Crp Murray, 13th Hussars vs Pte McCarthy Cheshire Regt. Murray was much smarter than his opponent, finding the body with stiff lefts and rights and clearing well. McCarthy went to the boards twice in the second round and Murray continuing to lead won on points.

Final Novices, 10st 7lbs—Pte. Noble Cheshire Regt vs Gnr Lynch, 10th Battery R F A. Noble received stiff punishment from the start, going down twice, and he gave in before the fight had been in progress 40 secs.

Final 13th HUSSARS' REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP BELT.

6 ROUNDS.

Lce-Corpl Payne, 13 Hussars vs Pte Sinclair 13th Hussars. Sinclair was distinctly out-classed from the start, Payne punishing severly. The contest lasted two rounds only. Sinclair being counted out in 1 min 45 secs after the commencement of the second round.

6 ROUND CONTEST.

Sergt Chapman, "S" Battery R H A Exc—Light Weight Champion of India and Middle Weight Champion of 9th Division. Corpl Melville 13th Hussars (Ex—Welter Weight Champion of India.)

Both men stripped well and fit, a storm encounter resulting. Chafman, relying mainly on his right swing, tried hard from a knockout, but Melville took all the punishment without turning a hair, making straight for the beast with the left, varying this with an occasional right to the point. He received a stringer from Chapman's right on the body which troubled him somewhat and was forced to keep his left guard low, which militated against his attack. In the last two rounds Melville made some points, but could not make up for lost ground, and Chapman was awarded the verdict on points.

Final B Boys' Class "A"—Boy Mackintosh R F A vs Boy Stevens 13th Hussars. Mackintosh with reset and weight in his favour had the best of matters and won. Stevens put up a gallant fight and was awarded a case's prize.

Final Feathers 9 stone—Pte Murphy 13th Hussars vs Pte Martin, 13th Hussars.

Murphy by his active tactics had a great advantage over his slower antagonist, getting his double knocks in and clearing smartly. He forced the fight through out and won on points.

Final Middle Weights—Shesing Smith Bassington 13th Hussars vs Pte White, Sherwood Forresters. White made a promising opening, using the left on head and body effectively, Bassington being mainly on the defensive. He got his left home on White's nose, which tapped the claret, and for the rest of the fight made this point his mark, cleverly dodging White's attack, Bassington won. The prize for the best loser in the opinion of the Press, presented by Messrs. Cameron and Coy going to White for his plucking stand.

Final Novices 9st 7lbs—Pte Kimberly, 13th Hussars vs Pte Bennett, 13th Hussars. Kimberley forced the fight from the commencement, using the right well, and won on points.

At the conclusion of the fighting the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Lieut. Colonel Taylor, D.S.O., Commanding the 13th Hussars, who congratulated all the competitors on the splendid fighting that had been seen during the 5 nights' boxing. The thanks of every one were due to the officials who had so ably carried out the arrangements and brought the Tournament to such a successful conclusion, especially the Referee, Judges and Time Keeper. He also specially thanked the various firms who had generously presented prizes for competition, which had greatly added to its success. In presenting the Regimental Championship Belt to Cpl. Payne, he announced that it was presented annually so that all the different weights might have their name on it. Cpl Melville received the cup for the best squadron on behalf of "A" Squadron, on the best Loser's Prize, presented by Messrs. Cameron and Coy. went to Pte White, Sherwood Foresters.

SPORTING NEWS.

GUJERAT PIGSTICKING CUP.

Lack of Competitors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PATRI, MARCH 24.

The competitors, assembled at Patri, for the Gujerat and Salmon Pig-sticking Cups, number thirteen, and one more may yet arrive. This will still leave a decrease of one as compared with last year and compares but poorly with 1907 when there were 27 starters.

The majority of the competitors are entered for both the Cups. Of these present six are Native Chiefs of Gujerat and its vicinity, including the Raja of Baria. Of the Europeans five hail from Bombay and two from Ahmedabad. The Military element is conspicuous by its absence. This is no doubt partly due to the date of the competition clashing with that for the Kadir Cup, the Easter holidays being an opportunity which it is hard to equal for these competitions. The field has been reduced by the scratching of six names after the payment of entrance fees.

PATRI, MARCH 26.

The first round of the heats for both the Gujerat and the Salmon Cups, was completed to-day. In the morning heats for the Salmon Cup were run off quite close to the camp, the pig being turned out of the long grass by the side of the Patri village tank. The surrounding ground was mostly easy going and the heats resolved themselves into short scarries after with the exception of the second heat for the Salmon Cup which gave a fairly long chase. The heats for the Salmon Cup were as follows :—

1st Heat.—Narsinghji of Katosan (spear), Vijeysingbji of Nandod, A K Graham.

2nd Heat.—Mr. W.L. Graham (spear), Mr. J. N. Crawford, Surajmalji. Mr. Crawford's pony crossed its legs and fell as its rider drew in sideways to get in his spear.

3rd Heat.—The Raja of Baria (spear), Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Lory. Mr. Kindersley made the running but his pony hung back at the critical moment and the Raja took the chance for which he had been waiting.

4th Heat.—Colonel Forbes (spear), Mr. M. N. Hogg. The boar bit Colonel Forbes in the boot before he was despatched.

5th Heat of the Gujerat Cup was as follows :—

Mr. Crawford (spear), Prince Vijeysingbji, Mr. W. L. Graham.

In the afternoon the field moved out to Narsingam about eight miles out where some boars were turned out on the banks of a nullah. They all clung to the nullah and the going was very rough and the chases were long ones. The pig put up for the second heat going nearly three miles doubling and jinking. The heats were as follows :—

1st Heat.—Mr. Lory (spear), the Thakor of Katosan, Mr. Bechasingbji of Katosan. Mr. Lory led most of the way.

2nd Heat.—The Raja of Baria (spear), Mr. Kindersley. Mr. Kindersley led but failed for long to get his pony to go in. Finally both spears touched the boar at the same moment. But Mr. Kindersley drew no blood.

3rd Heat.—Colonel Forbes (spear), Mr. Hogg, Mr. A. K. Graham. Mr. Graham made the running at first but was passed by the other two and A. Jink let Colonel Forbes in.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PATRI, MARCH 26.

To-day the following are left in for the finals of the Gujerat and Salmon Cups :—Gujerat Cup :—Colonel Forbes and Mr. F B P Lory: Salmon Cup Colonel Forbes and Mr. W. L. Graham.

For to-day's semi-finals the pigs were put up in a nullah 10 miles south of Patri. The going was mostly rather rough. Colonel Forbes drew the Raja of Baria in the semi-finals for both Cups. Mr. Lory won his heat from Mr. J. N. Crawford and Mr. Graham from the Narsinhji of Katosan. The wins were all fairly easy ones.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fifteenth Extra Meeting.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—A Nursery Consolation Plate, Divided Distance 5 furlongs, 3-20 p.m.
2nd " A Nursery Consolation Plate, (Divided), Distance 5 furlongs, 3-50 p.m.
3rd " A Selling Plate, (Divided), Distance 6 furlongs, 4-15 p.m.
4th " The Goodbye Plate, (Divided) Distance about 1 mile, 4-45 p.m.
5th " The Master Plate, Distance about 1 mile, 5-16 p.m.
6th " The Goodbye Plate, (Divided), Distance about 1 mile, 5-35 p.m.
7th " An Arab Selling Plate, Distance 6 furlongs, 6-5 p.m.
8th " Arab Pony Auction Plate, Distance 5 furlongs, 6-35 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Opiaka ... ... 2-40 p.m.
Olympia Plate ... ... 2-45 p.m.
... ... will not stop.
... ... 3-55 p.m.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Turquoise		J W Stokes and F. J. Preston.....	Gave up	
Melody	13 57	J B K Macbeth.	6 27 25	2 33 28
Eileen IV.....	Scr	J. F. Watson ...	6 6 59	2 36 59

Course :—Committee Vessel—to Bed Channel Buoy W. N. W. of Butcher Island to starboard; North Karanja Buoy to starboard; Committee Vessel; North Karanja Buoy to port; Committee Vessel; Distance 13·16 miles. Wind W Strength Light.

1st prize won by Eileen IV.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. H. M.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Correct ed Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	13 7	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt....	Did not finish within time limit.	
Erin.....	12 15	W. L. Wayman	do	do
Peewit.....	25 22	Duncan Fraser...	do	do
Isca.....	Scr	Edgar Faulkner...	Did not start	
Lylie	10 30	R G Monteath...	Did not finish within time limit.	

Course:—Committee Vessel to P. and O. Buoy to starboard; North Karanja Buoy to starboard; Committee Vessel; North Karanja Buoy to port; Committee Vessel, Distance 10·56 miles.

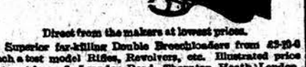
"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. H M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Coralie	4 47	B. Thomas	6 11 30	2 16 33
Maud	2 44	Officers R.E ...	6 12 10	2 19 36
Mavourneen.	6 0	Newman Taylor	6 8 3	2 12 3
Clutha	Scr.	J. J. Welch.....	6 11 36	2 21 36
Lapwing ...	10 15	G.N. Moberly...	6 30 1	2 29 46
Valkyrie ...	6 50	R. Walker	6 9 3	2 19 13
Curlew	6 50	C. A. Wordsworth	6 19 25	2 22 35
Sitara.....	12 18	J. E. Needham...	6 18 41	2 14 23
Marie Louise	13 40	K. Maclver	Did not finish.	

Course—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon S—Mark Buoy S—North Karanja P.—Committee Vessel 8·16 miles.

1st Prize won by Mavourneen.
2nd prize won by Valkyrie.
3rd prize won by Sitara.
Coralie saves Entrance Fee.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.



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ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arabia," March 25.

The P and O S N Company's steamer "Arabia," Commander Thos. Leigh, which arrived in harbour on Friday morning, with the English Mails of the 11th March, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Dowler, Dr and Mrs
Finch, Maj C and Mrs
Keynell, Revd A S Mrs and infant
Cuming, Mr J H and Mrs
Maxwell, Miss V
Down, Miss A
Barbour, Miss J
Connep, Capt H C
Holman, Mr F C
Macconchie, Miss E W
McCormack, Mrs P A
Black, Miss N G
Barnard, Miss
Bennison, Mrs A J and child
Maxwell, Miss V
Garrarrd, Capt P
Jenkins, Mr B
Calvert, Mr W J
Pownall, Comdr C P B
Rao Bahadur, S C Sanyal
Relekdaniana, Mrs
Fenton, Miss M D
Beresford, Mrs G and 3 infants
Skinner, Mr J
Cotton, Mr
Dalal Dr K R
Arthur, Mr C
Delamere, Miss G M
Pitt Rivers, Lt G H L F
Leftus, Mr N M
Haynes, Miss L M
London, Mrs and child
Fairweather, Mrs J W
Allen Sir Chas and Lady
Creagh, Miss M M M
Welsh, Mr F
Keese, Mrs R G and infant
Edgerley, Comdr W J and Mrs
McHale, Comdr G E
Ingram, Regt Sergt-Maj T
Mason, Mr Jas
Romilly, Capt F H
Curr Mr Thos
Vasie, Mr J K

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dunlop, Mr J G
Marshall, Lt C O
Meyer, Capt J L
Fry, Capt A B
Smith, Mr
Douglas, Mr M D
Evatis, Capt W J and Mrs
Sanders, Maj G
Vaughan, Mrs and Miss and Master
Damiano, Mrs E
Macpherson, Mr D W and Mrs
Wood, Mrs W and Miss
Rasmusson, Mr H G
Conyngham, Maj G F L
Tidwell, Capt C K
Agnew, Mr H C
Pugh, Mr A J
McForrester, Mr J
Bhedwar, Mr N S and Mrs
Appoo, Mr W R H
Moir, Mr R G
Karkis, Mr B
Maloney, Mr J C
Turner, Miss E M
Corstorphan, Mr N
Daff, Mr C
Smart, Miss
Gover, Mrs M H S
Williams, Mr H
Birkett, Miss
Birkett, Mr R
Bumpus, Mr J G
Robinson, Mr C
Smith, Miss F A L
Hamilton-Gordon, Brig.Gen A Mrs and Miss
Lloyd, Mr C P W
Cobb, Mr A E
Kidd, Mr W
Shapoorji, Dr B
Green, Mr A R
Goldthorpe, Mrs F H and 2 infants
Evans, Mr H D
DeSouza, Mr D F
Hepworth, Mr L
Storreckor, Mr W R
Bliss, Mr J

FROM BRINDISI.

Hewitt, Mr
Hodrill, Mr A W

FROM PORT SAID.

McElhiney, Maj W J

FOR KARACHI.

Pearce, Miss M M
Maud, Miss
Lillingstob, Miss K I
Taylor, Capt R O B
Josephs, Mr F
Thorpe, Mr W A C
Jameson, Capt A M
Guyer, Mr R C
Barry, Mrs J F
Dingwall-Fordyce, Miss
Mayer, Mr G A and Mrs
Battiee, Maj R St C

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Nera," March 26.

Passengers to Colombo and Australia proceeded by Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Nera" on Saturday.

COLOMBO.

Phillips, Mr C H
Hirose, Mr M
Abaza, Mr H M
Auborn, Mr

KOBE.

Tanioka, Miss T

NOUMEA.

Fischbaher, Mr
Colas des Francs, Mr
Pieschand, Mr
Marconet, Mr
Catalan, Mr and Mrs
Lecointe, Mrs
Leonhardt, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Cadet, Mr and Mrs
Terrier, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Martin Darleans, Mrs
Desanti, Miss
Cadet, Mr
Sarges, Mrs L and baby
Anna Bordes Mrs
Lanbreaux, Mr and Mrs and 6 children
Estripeaut, Mr and Mrs and 6 children
Le Pivers, Mr
Canpanes, L Mr
Allimand, Mr
Charrier, Mr

SYDNEY.

Percival, Mr and Mrs
Casuldin, Mr
Jhenda Singh, Mr
Bejus, Mr
Watt C McCan G Mr
Flynn W Hogan, J Mr
Mann J Dickson, G Mr
Currie W Andrews, F Mr
McCutcheon, W Mr
Arroll J Callaghan W Mr
Toole, P E O Mr
Nolan, J Mr
McMullen, J Mr
Niblett, J Mr
Davis, G Mr

MELBOURNE.

Rasmull, Mr
Ameer Alli Khan, Mr
Haroos Alli Khan, Mr

FREMANTLE.

Hartnup, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Sayed Sultan Shah, Mr
Ahmed Baluch, Mr
Brasher, L Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Rose, R Mr.

ADELAIDE.

Mia Bute, Mr

Per s.s. "Olympia," March 26.

The Anchor Line steamer "Olympia" sailed on Friday evening.

TO MARSEILLES.

Dass, Mr B K
Dass, Mrs
Malley, Mrs R F, 2 children nurse and infant
Maxwell Moore, Maj G D
Maxwell Moore, Mrs and maid

TO LONDON.

Brodie, Lt P M
Sissel, Miss
Sissel, Mr
Cannell, Mr E
Cobban, Capt C L
Forbes Bell, Lt H C
Newington, Mr E S
Richardson, Mr R C
Richardson, Mrs and child
Sprott, Mr F N
Tillard, Lt A R D
Williams, Mr H C
Young, Maj H G
Young, Mrs
Young, Mrs H A

TO LIVERPOOL.

Boys, Mrs G P, nurse and infant
Bates, Capt H C
Cooke, Mrs J F, 2 children and infant
Cooke, Master M
Davies, Mrs and infant
Grundy, Mr J A
Lindesay, Col A
Lindesay, Mrs 2 children
Miller, Miss M S
Pritchard, Capt
Simpson, Miss
Westcott, Mrs and child
Wordsworth, Miss C

TO NEW YORK.

Matinson, Mr L
Matinson, Mrs, child and infant
Morgan, Mr

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

12th Pioneers (The Kalasi-Gahlisai Regiment).—2nd Lieutenant F. P. Yeats-Brown, Double Company Officer, 108th Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, Dated 12th February.

The 101st Grenadiers,—Captain H. Tatum, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major P. H. Cunningham, granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 28th February.

106th Hazara Pioneers.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. A. Elphinstone, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel C. W. Jacob, granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 7th December.

The undermentioned officer is granted 60 days' privilege leave in India, from 26th April or such date as he may avail himself of it:—Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., Commanding Ahmednagar Brigade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MARC

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN LONDON.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 7, Mr. Lloyd asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what steps, if any, the Government were at present taking to carry into practice the recommendations of the Treasury Committee appointed to consider the organisation of Oriental studies in London; whether they had made any proposals or given any assistance with regard to the provision of the necessary buildings; whether they proposed to financially assist in carrying out the Committee's recommendations; and, if not, what hopes could they hold out for the completion in the near future of the general scheme outlined by the Committee.

Mr. Montagu (Under Secretary for India) who answered the question said: The Secretary of State for India has appointed a Committee, over which the Earl of Cromer has consented to preside, to prepare a detailed scheme for the institution of a school of Oriental languages upon the lines recommended in the report of Lord Reay's Committee. The Committee will include besides the Chairman, Lord Curzon, the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Hardinge, Sir Charles Lyall, and Dr. Frank Heath (Director of Special Inquiries and Reporters to the Board of Education). The answer to the other question as will partly depend on the scheme when it is prepared.

THE DUTY ON SILVER.

Mr. Stewart asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it was after consultation and with the approval of his Majesty's Government that the Government of India imposed the heavy import duty upon silver announced on Feb. 25.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer is in the affirmative.

THE DUTIES ON TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What are the new duties on tobacco imported into India, what sum the new duties are estimated to produce beyond the revenue produced by the old duties, and whether a counterbalancing excise duty on native-produced and manufactured tobacco will be imposed.

Mr. Montagu: The duties are:—On manufactured tobacco, 2s the lb.; on cigars, 3s. 4d. the lb.; on cigarettes, 2s. 8d. the lb., with a minimum of 6s. 8d. the 1,000; on other manufactured tobacco, 2s. 2d. the lb. The net additional revenue which the duties are estimated to yield is 394,000l. The Government of India have undertaken to examine without delay the question of levying corresponding taxation on native tobacco. They do not, however, consider that there is effective competition between the native and imported product.

Mr. Gibbs asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can see his way to make representations to the Government of India to the effect that the proposed increase in the import duties on tobacco and cigarettes, in addition to being prohibitive and unscientific from a revenue point of view, will inflict hardships on those engaged in the industry in this country in Bristol and elsewhere.

[See answer given to Sir Howell Davies' Question under date March 8.]

On Tuesday, March 8, Sir Howell Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If any advice has been tendered to the Indian Council at Calcutta recommending a modification of the proposed duties on tobaccos and cigarettes which, if confirmed at the proposed level, would mean throwing out of employment many hundreds of persons in Bristol and Liverpool.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has been in communication with the Government of India on the subject. The Government of India have fixed the rates with reference to the necessity they are under to provide from other sources revenue to meet the loss of opium revenue. They report that they do not consider that the duties will seriously affect consumption as a whole. The Secretary of State will carefully watch the effect of the new duties, and has directed the Government of India to submit monthly returns of imports of tobacco under classified heads.

Mr. Montagu: I would refer the hon. member to the answer that I gave this afternoon to the hon. member for South Bristol. [Sir Howell Davies.]

Mr. M. Arnold asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will represent to the Government of India the loss of trade and employment in the United Kingdom which would be caused by the proposed increase in the duties on tobacco and cigarettes imported into India, and urge the expediency of a reconsideration of the said increase.

Mr. Montagu: I would refer the hon. member to the answer that I gave this afternoon to the hon. member for South Bristol.

Mr. M'Arthur asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can say as from what date the new Indian duties on tobacco and cigarettes are enforceable; whether this operation will be suspended until the question of a countervailing excise has been decided; and how soon a decision on the latter point may be expected.

Mr. Montagu: The duties took effect from Feb. 25, in accordance with the Act that has been passed by the Imperial Legislative Council of India. The Secretary of State does not propose to interfere with the operation of that Act. The Government of India have been directed to give the question of countervailing duties early consideration, but it is impossible to say exactly what date a decision will arrive at.

On Tuesday, March 10, Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Home Government were informed of the intention of the Indian Government to raise the import duty on cigarettes; and, if so, whether the Government sought and obtained the views of the trade in this country on the effects of these changes before signifying their approval to the Indian Government.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. All the proposals of the India Budget were framed in concert with the Secretary of State in Council. The answer to the second question is in the negative. It is not usual to make public in this way suggested impending changes of taxation in India or elsewhere.

Mr. Croft asked the Prime Minister: Whether he is aware that the Indian Government have just imposed protective duties on cigarettes; and whether in view of this abandonment of Free Trade in the Indian fiscal system, the Government propose to take any action.

Mr. Montagu, answering the question, said: The duties in question have been imposed for revenue and no other purposes, and involve no alteration of the fiscal principles of Indian finance.

Mr. Fleming asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the Government have frequently expressed their approval of inter-imperial preferences, they have made, or are prepared to make, representations to the Indian Government to grant preferential duties for cigarettes imported from within the Empire.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to both questions is in the negative. The Indian import tariff is solely for revenue purposes, and in the view of the Indian Government the grant of preferences within it would not be consistent with its object. The question seems to assume that the Government of India stands on the footing of an independent State or a self-governing colony. This, of course, is wholly inconsistent with the statutory amendment defining the relations of the Government of India to the Home Government.

Mr. Montagu, who replied, said: The quantity of cigarettes imported into India in the year ended March 31st, 1909, was 2,925 692 lbs. The Secretary of State has not been furnished by the Government of India with an estimate of the reduction in consumption anticipated during the coming year.

KARACHI HARBOUR.

Mr. Bottomley asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether one of the members of the board charged with the defence of the harbour of Karrachee is the German Consul.

Mr. Montagu: The German Consul at Kurrachee is a member of the Kurrachee Port Trust, but that body is not charged with the defence of the place. The Consul is a naturalised British subject, and sits on the Board of Trustees as the elected representative of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce.

THE RUSSIAN SURTAX ON INDIAN TEA.

Lord of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If he will say in what year the Russian surtax was first imposed on Indian tea; what reasons were given by Russia for imposing it; and if he dissents from the reasons.

Sir E. Grey:—The Russian surtax was imposed on Sept. 5, 1903, on Indian and Ceylon teas entering Russia by way of Europe, the Russian Government holding that the action of His Majesty's Government in prohibiting the importation of Russian [illegible] being countervailed, was a [illegible] Anglo-Russian Commercial [illegible] signed in Aug. 16, 1905, in consequence of the removal of the prohibitions of the importation of Russian sugar into the United Kingdom.

EAST INDIA (LOANS) RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION.

The House went into Committee on a financial resolution on which to found a Bill providing for certain railways and irrigation works in India.

Sir F. Banbury asked for information of the objects upon which it was proposed to spend the contemplated loan of £25,000,000.

Mr. Montagu said that this was simply a resolution upon which to found a Bill. When the Bill was introduced full information would be given and its policy justified.

The resolution was agreed to and reported to the House.

The report of the resolution authorising the Secretary for India to raise a loan of £25,000,000 for railway and irrigation works in India having been agreed to.

Mr. Montagu brought in a Bill founded on the resolution, which was read a first time.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON.

On Wednesday, March 9, the Master of Elibank, replying to Mr. O'Grady and Sir William Collins said that it was proposed to introduce an elected element into the Legislative Council of Ceylon. In future there would be two members elected by the European community one by the burghers, and one by native Ceylonese who had attained a certain standard of education. It was not considered possible at present to introduce the principle of election for the members who represent the Singalese, Tamils and Mahomedans, and those members would continue to be nominated by the Governor.

INDENTURED INDIANS IN NATAL.

In reply to Mr. O'Grady, the Master of Elibank stated that on December 31, 1908, the last year for which figures were available, the number of indentured and reindentured Indians in Natal was 43,427 and the number of deaths in that year from suicide eighteen, which was at the rate of 414 per million. It appeared from the reports of the Protector of Immigrants that the treatment of indentured immigrants was good and the Secretary of State saw no sufficient reason to request the Government of Natal to investigate the matter.

THE REVENUE FROM OPIUM AND THE NEW DUTY ON SILVER.

Mr. Stewart asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What revenue has the Indian Government derived from opium exported to China during the last ten years, and what annual revenue is estimated from the new duty on silver?

Mr. Montagu: The average net revenue from opium exported from India beyond the seas for the ten years ending 1908, when the arrangement with China began to operate was £3,274,634 a year. Approximately two-thirds of this was derived from the trade with China. The net additional revenue from the new duty on silver is estimated at £366,000 in 1910-1911.

THE DUTY ON SILVER.

Mr. Henry asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the duty of 4d. per ounce on silver levied by the Indian Government is payable on the silver imported by the Government for coinage purposes.

Mr. Montagu: The answer is in the negative. There would be no object in Government paying duty to itself on its own imports.

THE DUTY ON SILVER.

Mr. Stewart asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state whether the lower price of silver, brought about by the new duty, entails increased precaution against the illicit coinage of rupees.

Mr. Montagu: It is not anticipated that the duty will lower the price of silver outside India to such an extent as to stimulate in any degree the illicit coinage of rupees for importation in o India. The duty cannot therefore operate as an incentive to illicit coinage in India.

ENGLISH COTTON GOODS AND INDIAN-MADE GOODS.

Earl of Rosaldshay asked the President of the Board of Trade: If he can say what proportion of the cotton goods exported from the United Kingdom to India are of a kind and quality not made in India; and what proportion complete with similar goods made in India.

Mr. Sydney Buxton: I have no information which would enable me to give a definite reply to this question. The noble lord will, however find some information which may help him to frame some estimate of the matter he requires in the Review of the Trade of India in 1908-1909, published by the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, which gives certain particulars as to the character of the imports into India and of the production of Indian spindles and looms, and shows that over ninety per cent of the imports of both yarns and piece goods came from the United Kingdom.

THE NEW INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Mr. King asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he has considered the effect of the new Indian import duties on the cost of living, and especially of beverages and tobacco, the prices of which are being advanced for the British troops in India; and whether he will apply to the Government of India for an increase of pay or some other mitigation to the troops in face of the burden which they are now called on to bear.

SWADESHI LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is proposed by the Government of India to legislate in order to the safeguarding of the interests of policyholders in Swadeshi life Insurance Companies, in respect of which many, if not in most cases there are no substantial deposits, no periodical actuarial investigation, and no investigation of accounts by an impartial and uninterested authority.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India have the question of amending the law as to life Insurance Companies under consideration, and are in communication on the subject with Chambers of Commerce and other bodies competent to express an opinion.

OPIUM CULTIVATION, TRAFFIC, AND SMOKING.

Mr. Theodore C. Taylor asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether, seeing that the production of opium in China is being very largely restricted, he is now prepared to respond to the desire of the Chinese Government to shorten the period of nearly eight years during which India is to continue to send opium to China.

Mr. Montagu, who replied, said: In undertaking in response to the request of the Chinese Government, that the Indian opium traffic with China should, if certain conditions were fulfilled be brought to a close within ten years, his Majesty's Government contemplated a settlement that would be final, and that was within the capacity of both countries to carry out, with due regard to the magnitude of the changes involved and interests affected. In this spirit it was accepted by the Chinese Government, which has not expressed a desire to reopen the question. The strict fulfilment of both shares of the agreement had imposed serious burdens on the Indian Government and on the Native States of India. His Majesty's Government are not disposed to disturb the settlement arrived at with the Chinese Government.

Mr Taylor: Do I understand that there has no recent decrease in the income from opium in India?

Mr. Montagu: There has been a decrease.

Mr. Taylor asked the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury: What progress is being made at the Straits Settlements in bringing to a speedy close the habit of opium smoking.

Col. Seely, who was cheered on rising, said: In the case of the Straits the Colonial Government are putting themselves in a position in which they will be able to exercise very considerable control over the traffic in opium. As regards Hong Kong I understand that the last remaining divans were closed on Feb. 28. The House may rest assured that both his Majesty's Government and the Colonial Governments will continue to exercise energy and vigilance in pursuance of their policy, and the Governors of Hong Kong and the Straits shall be asked to include in the annual reports of their respective Colonies an account of the measures, taken to regulate and restrict the consumption of opium and of their effect. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. Taylor asked if the hon. and gallant member could say what further steps were being taken in Hong Kong to smoke the habit of opium smoking.

Col. Seely: I thought my hon. friend would have been so glad to hear that the last divans were closed at the end of last month that he would have been content without further information, but if he will give me notice I will give him what further information I can.

Mr. Rees asked if the Colonial or home authorities had under observation the use of alternative stimulants or drugs as harmful as opium.

Col. Seely: Yes, that is a matter that has recently

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The consideration of the Indian Budget on March 4 in the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta has a special interest, says the "Times," because it was the first occasion upon which unofficial members were privileged to exercise the larger powers of discussion and recommendation conferred upon them under the new Act. It is not surprising that the new taxation proposals of the Government of India were passed without modification, because they appear to have commended themselves to most of the unofficial members. The principal exception were the representatives of the Bombay Presidency, which is specially affected by the increase in the import duty on silver. The Budget, as a whole, is moderately satisfactory, but affords no ground for jubilation. The period of large surpluses has temporarily ended. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, after making substantial additions to grants to provincial Governments, was able to show a modest surplus of £270,000 on the closing year. This result was mainly due to the unexpectedly high prices realised at the opium sales, which brought the Government a welcome windfall of more than £1,000,000. Such an incidence is not likely to recur, and in the coming year a deficit of £871,000 in the receipts from opium is anticipated, owing to the automatic reduction of exports to China. Some Councillors evidently believe that the decline will be still larger. Sir Guy Wilson fully endorsed the policy regarding opium upon which his predecessor entered somewhat light-heartedly; but it would be interesting to have an authoritative exposition of the views entertained upon the subject in the Native States, where a large proportion of Indian opium is produced. The Government of India have further to face in the coming year an extra grant of £255,000 to the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The policy of generous treatment of the new province is wise and imperative. The vast areas beyond the Ganges and the Brahmaputra were starved far too long, while money was lavished upon the districts nearer Calcutta. Enough railway receipts are expected to increase during the year, it has been considered necessary to impose new taxation calculated to produce £967,000 of extra revenue, which will give an estimated surplus of £246,000 at the end of the year. It is reassuring to remember, at this juncture that in spite of large remissions of taxation in recent years, which are still operative, the revenue of India shows a considerable net expansion during the last decade.

Public interest in India and in England has naturally centred upon the new taxation proposals. The most important of these is the increase of the duty on imported silver from five per cent., to 4d per ounce, which is equivalent to about sixteen per cent., or even more. The new duty, in fact, comes fairly near the 6d. per ounce recommended by Lord Avebury and other witnesses before the Indian Currency Commission in 1898. It will probably be contended in many quarters that the increase is not wholly due to revenue necessities, and we may expect to see another of the minor storms which periodically rage around the problems of Indian currency. The strenuous opposition of the members from Western India can be readily understood. They fear the increased duty will affect the large and valuable exports of cotton yarn from the Bombay Presidency to China. There will, no doubt, be poor consolation for the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad to be reminded that they have long been warned of the probable impermanence of their yarn trade with China, and that in the long run they must turn their attention more exclusively to the Indian markets. The other new taxes which are producing controversy are those upon imported tobacco and liquors, and upon petroleum. Sir Guy Wilson insisted that these enhanced duties were not protective, and that the Government had preferred to impose "substantial taxes on a few articles of luxury." We may give him all credit for sincerity of intention, but it may be pointed out that petroleum is no longer a luxury even among the poorer classes in Indian cities, and that the production of oil in Burma is steadily increasing. As to the tobacco duties, there appears to be some probability that they will defeat their avowed object. The duty upon imported cigarettes of average weight is increased from 4d. to 6s. 8d. per 1,000—a truly enormous advance. It implies that imported cigarettes will in future be bought only by Indians of substantial means and by Europeans of the better class. If they are frankly protective it might conceivably be defensible, but for revenue purposes it will probably very soon become almost useless. It cannot prevent the evil of juvenile smoking, because there is a vast trade in home-made cigarettes; and Indian conditions render the imposition of an effective countervailing excise practically impossible. Meanwhile, the new duty is injuriously affecting interests in this country, and it is understood that a considerable number of people in Bristol and Liverpool may be thrown out of employment. The duties on imported cigars are increased from thirty to fifty per cent. Though the bulk of the burden will probably fall upon Europeans, the enhancement of the liquor duties will be of some service if it stops the sale of Hamburg potato spirit in the bazaars.

The first meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council are said to have been successful enough, but signs are visible that the methods of conducting its business will very soon have to be modified in certain respects. The Indian newspapers are already making complaint. Two meetings of the Council, each only of brief duration, were recently held, at intervals of a fortnight, and representatives had to be invited from all over India to attend them. The demand for infrequent but continuous sessions must eventually become insistent, if business members are to be able to perform their legislative duties. The old evil of "manuscript eloquence" may also have to be seriously considered. The Indian Budget is debated, both in India and in England, in a fashion which makes it unique among the Budgets of great countries. The peculiarity of the House of Commons debates upon "the East India Revenue Accounts" is that, as a rule, they range over every conceivable Indian topic but that of finance. The peculiarity of the Calcutta debates is that nearly every member of the Legislative Council reads a written essay, composed before the meeting, which has no reference at all to the other essays. Such a gathering cannot be considered truly deliberative and it may be suggested that the time at hand when the Council will have to reflect upon the desirability of refusing to listen to written speeches except in very special circumstances or from new and inexperienced members.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

SUMMARY.

The Army Estimates for the incoming financial year show an increased total of £25,000l. In the total number of Regular troops provided for (exclusive of India) there is an increase of 1,000, although a reduction of 3,649 appears in the total forces of the empire. The leading figures are:—

FINANCE.

	£
1910-11	27,760,000
1909-10	27,435,000
Increase...	£325,000

NUMBERS.

1910-11	Regulars, less India	184,200
1909-10		183,200
Increase...		£1,000

This increase in the Regular forces is the first that has been made since 1905-1906, when the numbers were 221,200. The following are the totals of the votes, showing increase and decrease:—

Item	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£
Pay	8,733,600	206,000	—
Medical	452,000	12,000	—
Special Reserve	834,000	—	64,000
Territorial Force	2,660,000	358,000	—
Education	147,000	1,000	—
Transport, &c.	1,849,000	—	76,000
Supplies, &c.	4,397,000	122,000	—
Ordnance and stores	538,000	—	2,000
Armaments	1,482,000	162,000	—
Works	2,598,000	47,000	—
Miscellaneous	74,000	7,000	—
War Office	430,000	—	164,000
Non-effective charges	8,838,000	—	4,000

Although the Regulars' numbers are increased by 1,000, the general total of all forces shows, as stated above, a decrease of 3,649, the numbers being as follows:—

	New Nos.		Present strength.
Regulars (less India)	170,083	...	165,686
Colonial and Native Corps	5,580	...	5,370
Army Reserve	136,000	...	132,990
Special Reserve	86,539	...	70,486
Militia	—	...	4,537
Militia Reserve	700	...	845
Channel Islands Militia	3,168	...	3,010
Malta and Bermuda	2,794	...	2,562
Territorial Force	315,408	...	274,183
Officers Training Corps	823	...	522
Regulars, India	76,884	...	77,825
	802,074		743,036
1909-10 numbers	805,723		
Decrease	3,649		

MR. HALDANE'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Upon the motion for going into Committee on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons on March 7.

Mr. Haldane, who spoke for two hours, made his statement on the position and progress of the Army Regular and Territorial. He first of all reminded his audience that there were this year no great far-reaching schemes of reorganisation awaiting discussion, and that the purpose of his Estimates was to endeavour to perfect the organisation in existence to make improvements in the Territorial Force, and to bring the arrangements for mobilising the Regular Expeditionary Force up to the requisite standard. The Estimates involved an increase due to a sharp rise in the size of the Territorial Force, the recruiting for which had been more rapid than he thought likely a year ago. He spoke very gratefully of the splendid help which he had received from the County Associations and of the assistance of the "Daily Mail" and of other journals. Forty thousand more recruits than he took money for in the last Estimates had joined, and in February the numbers of the force had risen to more than 276,000. In fact the force stood within ten per cent. of the strength it was likely ever to attain. Turning to recruiting for the Regular Army, he said that it was very satisfactory; in fact, in every branch of the Service they obtained as many recruits as they could possibly take. After calling attention to the importance of divisional organisation for the Territorial Force and saying that steps were being taken with a view to the extension of the system, he passed to important details, and then informed the House and larger manœuvres than had yet taken place would be held this year. A new feature of these manœuvres would be that a certain number of Territorial units would be given the opportunity to serve with the Regulars. It was also proposed in the autumn to test, in conjunction with Regular troops and in co-operation with the Navy, the efficiency attained by the Territorial Force with special reference to its function of resisting attacks on coast defences. Amid cheers, he stated that a Canadian regiment, the Queen's Own Rifles, would participate. There would be other Army manœuvres in Ireland and South Africa. Preparations had been made for calling into existence a new Reserve of Territorials, and two other Reserves were contemplated—a Reserve of Veterans and a Reserve of men technically equipped, such as engineers and electricians. Clerical assistance was to be given to the instructors under the County Associations. To these bodies he paid a high tribute praise. Dealing next with the Regular Expeditionary Force, he affirmed that the equipment was perfect, nothing being wanting for the mobilisation of the six divisions; and though there was some difficulty in regard to officers and horses we could certainly mobilise five divisions and a cavalry division out of hand. Coming to the assistance which he had received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Haldane raised a laugh by describing his colleague as essentially a fighting man who was once a Volunteer.

The deficiency of horses in the cavalry divisions was being made good and six new depots were proposed. The establishment of a cavalry regiment was to be brought up to 696 men and 523 horses. Six new signal companies were to be created, one for each division. Having said that a strong committee had been appointed to ascertain what improvements could be made in the organisation of the Special Reserve, that the quality of the Reserve was satisfactory, and that the training was far more thorough than it was in the old Militia days, he came to the subject of horses. For mobilisation the deficiency of horses now approached 120,000. The census showed that there were [illegible] some 2,000,000 horses over four [illegible] country, excluding brood mares and [illegible] classes. Classification was essential, and he proposed to ask the County Association to co-operate in the preparation of lists showing where suitable horses could be procured. Any announcement which pleased many members of the House greatly was that the War Office contemplated buying the foals of registered stallions and mares at three years old instead of four.

SUPPLY OF OFFICERS.

Passing to the subject of the supply of officers, Mr. Haldane said:—It is quite true that the tendency of the time is to provide so many other appointments for young men that there is not that tendency to go into the Army that there once was. On the other hand, the number of capable young men in the country is increasing, and there ought to be no lack of officers; and it does not appear now, after things have been looked into, that there is any great deficiency. Some deficiency there is, but not a deficiency to the extent which is popularly believed. Sir William Nicholson, Chief of the General Staff, has, with the assistance of another member of the General Staff, investigated the subject thoroughly and has got to the bedrock facts. They took the five years' period—1895 to 1899—and they compared it with the period between 1905-1909. They took those periods so as to avoid the disturbance caused by war time and, comparing one quinquennial period with another we find that, although there is a diminution of candidates for the position of officers in the Army, it is only a diminution in the second quinquennial period as compared with the first of twenty-one candidates every year. I have no doubt the popular impression is very different. It is probably based on the fact that we have been plucking a good many more as a higher standard is required.

Col. Lockwood: It is the case that you have been plucking more.

Mr. Haldane: Undoubtedly we have. In the old days nobody thought of examining an officer on certain matters, and we have got a considerably higher standard before we say a candidate has qualified. The tendency is for the standard to go up. Referring to the tables, the average of candidates who came up in the first periods——

Col. Lockwood: Regimental officers?

Mr. Haldane: All officers in the Regular Army. The average of candidates who came up used to be 871, and is now 850. These 871 are candidates coming up for the first time. Looking at the position as it stands at present the situation is not so bad as it seems. There is another cause which has made the deficiency in officers seem greater than it is. We have very much enlarged the establishment during the last four or five years by the new staff appointments in the Regular Army and in the Territorial Army, and we have had to fill up this establishment. Hon. members will readily appreciate that to fill up an establishment is a different thing from keeping it full when once it has been filled and only the wastage has to be made good. The General Staff are, however, of opinion that the prospects of finding a proper supply of officers are not such as need cause apprehension, but that we want very careful watching, because the professional officer might become less popular than he is to-day. If, however, things should remain as they are when the establishment is full, we shall probably have enough or nearly enough. We propose to take certain steps to put ourselves in a safer position. To begin with, we have already altered the age at which candidates enter to seventeen and a half, and as soon as the course at Sandhurst becomes a one and a-half year course instead of one year, we shall lower it to seventeen. We have already settled with the advisory committee, of which the hon. member for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities is chairman, that we will give nominations to cadets from selected public schools who have taken the leaving certificate. A proportion will be nominated by the headmasters and recommended to the Army Council. We hope in that way to encourage a certain number. There are also other means under consideration with which I need not trouble the House. Then it is said that the pay of officers is insufficient. If you compare it, as I have done, with the pay of Civil Servants, you will find that the officer is at least as well off in the earlier portions of his career. We have already done something, and other things will have to be done, particularly with regard to the captain and the major. For efficient mobilisation officers were look to the Officers Training Corps, which is being called into existence for that very purpose. To mobilise the six divisions there is no deficiency of officers, but to provide for the units left at home at the depots and so on we should require to draw largely from the Reserve of Officers. The Officers Training Corps was designed to give us the means of filling our great deficiency—namely, subalterns and the Officers Training Corps will, I hope, next year, reach the very respectable total of 21,000 candidates in the public schools and Universities. Just now it is nearly 20,000. Already we are beginning to reap the fruit, as fifty men have quite recently taken commissions in the Special Reserve. The only other thing I wish to mention in connection with officers is that we attach, certainly I attach, enormous importance to the Staff College. We have decided to increase the Staff College this year by adding substantially to the number of instructors, as also something to the establishments who can be accommodated. The General Staff goes on expanding, and after the conference of last year it became, in practice as well as in name, an Imperial General Staff. Sir William Nicholson receives weekly communications with regard to organisation. Lord Kitchener, on behalf of the War Office, accepted an invitation from Australia and New Zealand, and that great organising soldier has given full advice concerning the organisation of their forces, which I hope will bear practical fruit. Sir John French is going similarly, at the invitation of the Dominion Government, to Canada in the summer to give them like advice on the organisation of their forces.

Mr. Haldane, continuing, said the new construction department at Aldershot would be four times the size of the predecessor, and a regular aeronautical corps, like that existing in Germany, was to be created. We had one small dirigible at Aldershot, which had been doing well, and two more were coming from France—the Clement Bayard, which, if satisfactory, might be purchased, and the Lebaudy. Then the War Office, was working on the design of a dirigible which, it was hoped, would be completed before long. There was also the great Navy dirigible, which would be launched, he believed, in the summer. After a complimentary reference to the work of Col. Capper, he explained that as there is no alarm because up to the present we had been behind other countries in aeronautics. Concluding a speech which had necessarily been packed with details, he dwelt on the importance of a close relation between the Army and the nation, declaring that he saw no reason why the Army should not be expanded on a voluntary basis. He also said emphatically that in future nothing short of strenuous work in the Army would satisfy reformers. For his part he had endeavoured to do his duty in no party spirit, and he believed that members opposite had tried to do the same.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. Wyndham, who followed, drew a comparison between the efficiency of the Regular Army now and its efficiency at the time of the South African war, and then invited the House to consider how far the results of Mr. Haldane's scheme met the exigencies of our military problem. The possibility of our maintaining the two-Power standard was now discounted in some quarters, and it was thought that a raid of 70,000 was within the range of possibility. He urged the Secretary for War to make up his mind that the establishment of our battalions ought to be increased, because to make sure of obtaining an adequate Reserve it was necessary to have more men with the colours, especially as the right hon. gentleman had reverted to the system of seven years' service and five with the colours and five with the Reserve. It was expedient that the peace strength of a battalion should approximate to its war strength. The need for strengthening our battalions was again apparent when one considered the maintenance of the Army in the field, for the Special Reserve would not be ready for that purpose for the next few years, and in any case it would not be desirable to make at first too great a call upon it. As to the horses that would be wanted before the first line could be mobilised, they could not in his opinion, be procured by the County Associations. To trained experts, veterinary surgeons, ought to be assigned the duty of selecting suitable horses; the question was too serious a one to be left to the will Wimbledon of the countryside. He was glad that the Government were going to encourage steeplechasing for young horses. He urged strongly that the pay of the British officer should be increased; and that [illegible] arrangements should be made for [illegible] troops when engaged in manœuvres for Sir C. Dilke, criticising Mr. Wyndham's views expressed the opinion that the overwhelming majority of the people did not believe that the country was open to invasion, or that the power of the fleet to cope with an enemy had diminished. As to the Territorial Army, he deprecated great expenditure upon it arguing that if it should be accepted that our security against invasion depended upon this force, less might be spent on the Navy. Then invasion might become possible.

The next speaker was Lord Tullibardine, who came forward as a friendly critic of the Territorial Army, which both sides of the House, he hoped, would strive to perfect. The general debate was continued by Sir Ivor Herbert, Major G. F. Stanley, Col. Seely, and other members, and then Mr. Ramsay MacDonald called attention to the wages and conditions of service of Government employés, and moved that the conditions should be in every respect at least equal to those observed by the best private employers, and that in interpreting the Fair Wages Clause in assigning contracts responsible officers should be instructed to take care that the spirit of the clause was properly carried out.

Mr. Mallet, the newly appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, was conciliatory in reply, but failed to satisfy the Labour critics of the War Office with whom some Unionist members ranged themselves. To stave off a division Mr. Haldane stated that the discussion of the subject could be continued on the 8th, and the debate was adjourned.

The adjourned debate was resumed on the 8th, and two hours were spent in discussing further the amendment moved by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the 7th, which reaffirmed the principle that the conditions of service in Government factories should at least be equal to those observed by the best private employers.

Mr. Haldane, who recognised to the full that His Department was bound to conform to the standard of a model employer, informed the supporters of the amendment on both sides of the House that an advisory committee had been appointed to see how the fair wages resolution was properly carried out. Upon this committee the Board of Trade was strongly represented, and the War Office was perfectly willing to be bound by its advice. While recognising that he ought to be a good employer, he could not be an extravagant one. Beneath his martial cloak, said the right hon. gentleman amid laughter, he wore the garb of a respectable tradesman. He explained that where actually dangerous work was done—and he instanced filling shells with lyddite—special rates of pay were allowed, but he pointed out that much of the work done in buildings marked "dangerous" was not in itself dangerous.

Mr. Wyndham, while expressing sympathy with the object of the supporters of the amendment explained that he could not vote for it, because he was unwilling to be a party to action which might delay the passing of the vote for the "personnel" of the Army. After Mr. Barnes had shown that the party which he leads was not satisfied with Mr. Haldane's assurances.

Mr. Buxton rose on behalf of the Government to allay the discontent. The Secretary of State for War was quite prepared, if complaint was made regarding the wages paid at the Pimlico factory or elsewhere, to refer the complaint to the advisory committee, and to abide by its decision.

Mr. Lyttelton mentioned that at Pimlico many workpeople received only 23s. a week, which was not enough for a married man in London; and Lord Beresford had had enough of speeches like syrup without the soothing qualities.

Soon afterwards the House came to a division. The result was that the amendment was rejected by 215 against 152.

Then the House went into Committee, and the vote for 184,200 men for the Regular Army was taken.

Mr. Lee, in a general review of the military situation, criticised very severely the policy which has resulted in diminishing the establishment. The Regulars since Mr. Haldane assumed office had decreased in number from 221,000 men to 184,000; for a Militia Force of 98,000 there had been substituted a Special Reserve of 67,000 men. The only satisfaction to be derived from the present Estimates came from the fact that there was no further reduction of the Regulars. The question to be asked was this—Was the Territorial Army capable of compensating in fighting efficiency for the reduction of the Regular Army? After quoting extracts from a recent article in the "Times" by its Military Correspondent, Mr. Lee adduced reasons for questioning whether there would be a repetition of the boom in recruiting for the Territorial Army in the early part of last year. He had witnessed the demoralisation of picked Volunteers when faced for the first time by the horrors of war. The Territorial Artillery was armed with an inferior weapon and totally unfit for the ordeal of war. As the scheme of the Secretary of State for War unfolded itself the conclusion was forced upon the mind that the only way by which it could be made to work was by a system of compulsory service. He would be remembered by posterity as the War Minister who had paved the way.

After speeches by Col. Greig, who commands the London Scottish and who made suggestions for the improvement of the Territorial Force, and by Mr. Sandys, who dealt with the subject of the organisation and training of the Yeomanry, Mr. Holt, Liberal member for Hexham, moved to reduce the vote by 15,000 men, objecting to the present garrison in South Africa.

Mr. Haldane, in resisting this demand, pointed to the importance of the garrison in view of difficulties in South Africa, or Egypt, or India. He laid down the proposition that to defend ourselves we must be in a position to take the initiative, for which purpose we must have an efficient Army.

A discursive discussion, in which several members new to Parliament took part, was kept up until progress was reported and the House adjourned.

On March 9, the House continued the consideration of the Estimates, and passed Votes A and 1 in the course of the evening.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF £40,000,000.

The Navy Estimates, 1910-11, have been circulated in Parliament, and with them an explanatory statement by the First Lord of the Admiralty. Briefly summarised, the chief points are as follows:—

Total expenditure on the Navy	£40,603,700
An increase in the total expenditure on the Navy as compared with last year of	£5,461,000
An increase in Shipbuilding Vote as compared with last year of	£4,394,636
Provision for increasing the personnel of the Fleet by	3,000 men

New ships to be laid down this year:—
5 large armoured ships.
5 protected cruisers.
20 destroyers.

A number of submarines to cost three-quarters of a million.

Provision for two large floating docks, one for Portsmouth, the other for the Medway.

A new department, "The Naval Mobilisation Department," has been formed at the Admiralty, and a permanent body, "The Navy War Council," established.

MR. MCKENNA'S STATEMENT.

The chief points in Mr. McKenna's explanatory statement are:—

Shipbuilding.—The new construction for the year will cost £13,279,830. The sum includes the cost of ships already under construction. As compared with last year, this is an increase of £5,461,000, but it is only £3,016,811 more than was voted in 1904-1905 under the Unionist Government.

The new ships to be laid down during the present financial year are five large armoured ships, five protected cruisers, and twenty destroyers.

The amount of money asked for towards the cost of the new programme is £1,429,040 only—or about ten per cent. of the total outlay. Rigid economies of thriving as much as possible of the cost of new construction upon the Estimates of future years is continued.

It is expected that before the end of the present financial year 1910-11, the following vessels will be completed:—One battleship, one armoured cruiser, one unarmoured cruiser, five protected cruisers, twenty destroyers and four submarines.

The number of ships that will become available for service during the period April 1, 1909—March 31, 1910, are:—

Five battleships—"Temeraire," "Superb," St. Vincent," "Collingwood," "Bellerophon."

Three cruisers—"Boadicea, Bellona."

Nine destroyers—Six ocean going vessels of the "Tribal" class. One experimental vessel, the "Swift." Two "River" class vessels, purchased from Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co.

Six first-class torpedo boats—Coastal destroyer type.

Sixteen submarines.

On April 1, 1910, there will be under construction:—Seven battleships, three armoured cruisers, nine protected cruisers, two unarmoured cruisers, thirty-seven torpedo-boat destroyers, nine submarines.

Administration.—An important paragraph in the First Lord's statement refers to the formation of a new administrative department—the Naval Mobilisation Department. The reference is as follows:—"In development of the arrangements for preparation for war, the Naval Intelligence Department has been reorganised, a new department—the Naval Mobilisation Department—being formed, and a permanent body termed the Navy War Council has been established at the Admiralty. The council consists of the First Sea Lord as President, the Director of Naval Intelligence, the Director of Naval Mobilisation, and the Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty, the latter acting also as Secretary of the Council. The head of the naval War College attends and a [illegible] member of the council when the business is such that [illegible] and other responsible officers will be called [illegible] and to advise when

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, March 8.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Col H De B De Lisle, C B, D S O., from the Half-pay List, to be a General Staff officer, first grade, vice Col A J Godley, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Major G D Crocker, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Brevet Lieut Col S C F Jackson. D S O., the Hampshire Regt., whose tenure of that appointment has expired March 1 major F C Owen, R A., a General Staff officer, third grade, at the War Office, is advanced to the second grade, vice Major G D Symonds, R A whose tenure of that appointment has expired March 8 Major A Solly-Flood, D S O., 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to be a General Staff officer, second grade, vice Brevet Major A R Hoskyns, D S O the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Feb 26 Capt P S Allan, the Gordon Highlanders, to be attached to the General Staff graded brigade major, vice Capt R F Uniacke, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, appointed General Staff officer, second grade, Home Counties Division, Territorial Force Capt the Hon R H Collins, D S O Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general vice Lieut Col J G Gedder, R A who has resigned that appointment March 1.

Establishments.

School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry—Col E C Ingouville-Williams, D S O, from the Half-pay List, to be commandant, vice Col F Hacket-Thompson, C B, whose tenure of that appointment has expired March 1.

School of Military Engineering—Capt E N Stockley, R E, a first assistant instructor, to be an instructor vice Major A F Sargeaunt, R E, who had resigned that appointment; Capt T N Dunman, R E, a second assistant instructor, to be a first assistant instructor, vice Capt E N Stockley Feb 14.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

School of Instruction—Lieut-Col A R Aldridge, M B, R A M C, to be an instructor, vice Brevet Col R H Firth, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Feb 28.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards—The notification regarding the resignation of his commission by Capt G A Burgoyne, which appeared in the "Gazette" of March 1, is cancelled.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Capt C J B, Bridgewater is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health March 9.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Gentleman Cadet C R orr-Ewing, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, to complete establishment March 9.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art Major T C W Molony D S O is seconded for service on the Staff Feb 26 Supernumerary Major G D Symonds is restored to the establishment, vice G J Henderson, retired March 8 Capt W R Eden, D S O to be Major vice T C W Molony, D S O Feb 26 Capt G W Blathwayt is seconded for service on the Staff Feb 1 Capt G T Mair, D S O is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Feb 16 Supernumerary Capt J H Gibbon is restored to the Establishment, vice R M Johnson, promoted Feb 15. The promotion of the undermentioned captains is ante dated as follows C Pulley vice G W Blathwayes C B Grice-Hutchinson vice O Pulley seconded Feb 1 E K Bradbury, vice E D Logan, seconded Feb 4 J W Renny-Tailyour vice F Goodson, deceased Feb 8. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains L M Cuckuill, vice E H Harpur, promoted Feb 13 G F Farran vice G T Mair, D S O Feb 16 Lieut J R Little is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery Feb 19 Supernumerary Liet H G Young is restored to the Establishment, vice J R Little Feb 20. The undermentioned captains to be adjutants—J D Belgrave, vice Lieut H G Young Feb 20 W C E Twidale vice Capt H K Simpson, seconded Feb 24

Royal Garrison Art.—Major T W G Bryan is placed on retired pay (March 6). Lieut R Arnott is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery; Supernumerary Lieut R H B Clark is restored to the Establishment, vice B Arnott (Feb. 15).

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Second Lieut. L R Hibert, from 6th batt. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E G M Thornycroft, seconded (March 9).

The Suffolk Regt.—Capt R B Unwin to be major, vice C H O Van Straubenzee, promoted (Feb. 24).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—Supernumerary Lieut. N A H Campbell is restored to the Establishment, vice O C Mordaunt, promoted (Feb. 21).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col T R R Ward, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major W de S Cayley to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. T R R Ward (March 7); Capt C Mansel-Jones, V C, is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (March 9).

The East Lancashire Regt.—Major F B Morley retires on retired pay; Capt. H Maclear to be major vice F B Morley; Supernumerary Capt T S Lambert is restored to the Establishment, vice H Maclear (March 9).

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt.—Lieut R B Clifton is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Feb 16

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Major J G Lowndes to be plced temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health; Capt. A J Carter, D S O, to be major, vice J G Lowndes Feb 14; Lieut R G Stokes to be captain, vice H P Magill, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Jan 1.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt.—Capt W K Bayley to be adjutant, vice Capt C Hincks Feb 23; Lieut G H Sawyer is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry Feb 16.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.—Capt Armstrong retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Lieut A W Timmis is restored to the Establishment, vice Armstrong March 9.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt A P Berthon is placed on retired pay March 9.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Corporal G C F from the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt. to be second lieutenant, in succession to H Wodehouse, retired March 9.

Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Capt R P H Bernard is restored to the Establishment, in succession to Major R C who holds a Staff appointment

Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut. H. restored to the Establishment, vice retired, retired (Jan. 22). Lieut. J. G. seconded for service under the Colonial

mentioned gentlemen cadets, from the College, to be second lieutenant

Northumberland Fusiliers—H. M. Heyder, succession to Lieut. B. Cruddas, promoted.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—J. P. Duke, succession to Lieut. E. V. M. Shelley, seconded.

The Royal Guniliers (City of London Regt.)—F. B. Tower, in succession to Lieut. A. K. Puzey promoted.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—G. B. Pailby, succession to Lieut. W. Watson, promoted. G. N. Molesworth, in succession to Lieut. E. D. Bally, promoted.

The Royal Irish Regt.—F. G. R. Mockler, in succession to Lieut. C J. Burke, promoted. J. E. Jarnett in succession to Lieut. F. G. Ferguson promoted.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—J.G. Bruxner-Randall succession to Lieut. H. V. V. Kyrke, promoted. J. C. Childe-Freeman, vice J. J. P. Evens, resigned.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—E. W. J. Sobkirk, in succession to Lieut. A. Ross-Hume, promoted.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—W. R. N. Leslie, in succession to Lieut. J. L. Tweedie, seconded.

The Dorsetshire Regt.—E A R G Browne, in succession to Lieut E F Ross, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt) A C Robinson, in succession to Lieut P Anderson, promoted; R A Wolfe-Murray in succession to Lieut M H F Berkely, seconded.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut Eastwood, in succession to Lieut A K Harvey, promoted.

The Border Regt.—H F Chads, vice W L Dyson, resigned.

Army Medical Service.

Surg-Gen Sir A Keogh, KCB, MD, is placed on retired pay; Surg Gen W L Gubbins, CB, M O, M B, honorary surgeon to the King, to be deputy director-general, to be director-general, and to rank as lieut-gen, vice Surg Gen Sir A Keogh, KCB, MD; Col W Babtie, VC, CMG, MB, from inspector of Medical Services, to be deputy director-general, and is granted the temporary rank of surgeon-general while so employed, vice Surg-Gen W L Gubbins, CB, MVO, MB; Lieut-Col W G Macpherson, CMG, MB, from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be colonel, vice W Babtie, VC, CMG, MB, (March 6).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Capt W B Fry is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Feb 21.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned brevet colonels Indian army, to be colonels—G W Mitchell Dec 12; D C F Macintyre Jan 6 Lieut Col C H L F Wilson, India Ordnance Dept to be brevet colonel July 14 Major W A Adam, a General Staff officer, third grade, at the War Office, vacates his appointment, and is placed on the Half-pay List under the provisions of Article 267-2 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan 17 Ridingmr and Honorary Capt T Clarke, Royal Field Art is granted the honorary rank of major March 6.

The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain —J Warrener, the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt; J Lovegrove, Royal Field Art; G Gorman, Royal Garrison Art; J B Conolly, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Admiralty, 8th March.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following Officers:—Commanders—Edward Robert Dewell (retired). John Baylay Harrison (retired). Robert Richard Hubbard (retired). Fitzhugh Charles Anubsley Lyon (retired). Walter Leslie Stewart (retired). George Mannering Montford (retired). Lieutenant Gustave Bourgat Senior Engineer George Herbert Gordon and Paymaster James Squirrell Gilchrist.

Admiralty, 9th March,
Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Officers have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant:—Acting Sub-Lieutenant Robert Angus. Dated 10th August, 1905. Acting Sub-Lieutenant William Francis Budgen. Dated 24th February, 1906. Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Vere Saymour. Dated 1st October, 1908. Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Charles Henry Bate. Dated 1st July, 1909.

War Office Whitehall, 11th March.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Colonel Willoughby G. Gwatkin, from the Half-pay List, to be General Staff Office, 1st grade, vice Colonel A. Hamilton Gordon, C. B., appointed to the Staff in India. Dated 5th March.

Major Hugh M. de F. Montgomery, Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Major F. C. Turner, the Northumberland Fusiliers, whose tenure of that appointments has expired. Dated 2nd March.

Lieutenant Mihill L. Slaughter, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), to be Aid-de-Camp (extra) to Brevet Colonel Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon. Dated 3rd March.

Infantry.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Beamish St. J. Barter, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 11th March.

Major Robert P. Maxwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel B. St. J. Barter. Dated 11th March.

The Welsh Regiment, Lieutenant Vivan F. Banfield to be Adjutant, vice Captain A. Derry, D.S.O. Dated 11th March.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Harry Graham is placed on retired pay. Dated 10th March.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Captain Allan St. J. Blunt to be Adjutant, vice Captain T. W. Parkinson. Dated 12th March.

The Durham Light Infantry, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant William Y. Splaine is placed on retired pay. Dated 10th March.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel Beamish St. J. Barter, Half-pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 11th March.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.— March 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr F C Harrison, B Cov
Mr R R Garlick, B Cov
Mr C T Chapman, B
Mr H W James, B
Mr J C Burnham, B
Mr G W Tarleton, B
Mr W K Wood, C I E, B
Mr H J Rogers, B
Mr O Ross B
Col C Y W Williamson, S T C
Col F C Colomb, A A G, Burma
Lieut Col J Fisher, 1-2 G R
Lieut-Col S B Graham, 75 C I
Major C B Loring, 37 Lrs
Major C H Alexander, 36 Cav
Major F T Stewart, 45 R Sikhs
Major L H Close, R E
Major A J Pilcher, R E
Major A Y Cheyne, 15 Lrs
Major P T Cooper, R A
Major W J Mitchell, 124 Bell
Major H B Peacock, I A
Major A C Gabbett, 87 Punj
Major G A Dale, 19 Punj
Major W Jennings, R A
Capt L D Watling, S T C
Capt T C Catty, 69 Punj
Capt B C H Drew, 23 Sikh Prs
Capt C A Milward, 53 Sikhs, F F
Capt H H Dawson, 75 C I
Capt J H Bennett, 3 S Horse
Capt W K H Campbell, 12 Prs
Capt E E Woodcock, 4 Raj
Capt G E C Underhill, 62 Punj
Capt L N Malan, R E
Capt C W Watney, 74 Punj
Capt S F Muspratt, 75 C I
Lieut C A Boyle, 11 B Lrs
Lieut J B Somerville, R H A
Lieut R Price, R I M
Lieut C A Scott, R I M
Lieut R M Manderson, 3 S Horse
Lieut H R Stranack, 20 Punj
Lieut W G Ayscough, 7 Raj
Lieut H G Grace, 21 Cav, F F
Lieut W Rambold, S T C
Lieut C Campbell, 74 Punj
Lieut C T D Berrington, 15 Lrs
Lieut L M Peat, 6 Jats
Lieut E C Liptrott, 6 Jats
Lieut J Gray, 36 Sikhs
Lieut P A Allan, 69 Punj
Lieut A P Y Laughorne, R A
Lieut H J Daniell, 20 D C O Int

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J E Phillimore, B Cov, 8 days
Mr H D de M Carey, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr P S P Rice, B Cov, 8 days
Mr R Elrington, B, 1 year
Mr A W Hunt, B 6 mo
Mr W J Mathie, B, 2 mo 18 days
Mr B C Leggatt, B, 14 days
Mr E Brander, B, 1 mo 1day
Mr H W S Smith, 3 m M C
Major F M Norie, 6 G R, 6 mo M C
Major R B P Howe, 83 W L I, 6 mo M C
Capt A Delme, Radcliffe, 105 Mvh, 2 mo M C
Capt C F Connell, 69 Punj, 6 mo M C
Lieut A J Dawes, 80 Inf 3 mo M C
Nursing Sister F H L Cogarth, Q A M N S I, 4 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W B Brander, B Cov
Mr W A Leonard, B
Mr E E Ross, B
Mr J Middleton, B

As an instance of the heavy expenditure which has to be incurred on open lines of railway in India in order to bring them abreast of traffic requirements, the *Pioneer* quotes the case of the remodelling of the Sealdah and Beliaghatta station-yards on the Eastern Bengal State line. The estimates for this come to Rs. 50 1-2 lakhs, and Rs. 16 lakhs have so far only been spent. The estimated outlay in 1910-11 is Rs. 8 lakhs, as the work will be carried out gradually. On the same line the remodelling of the Naihati station-yard is proceeding at a cost of nearly Rs. 17 lakhs; a new carriage and wagon shop at Kanchrapara is required, for which the bill will be Rs. 30 lakhs, while the quadrupling of the line from Kankinara to Dum Dum will involve a further expenditure of Rs. 31 lakhs. All these betterments are absolutely necessary if the steadily growing volume of traffic is to be properly handled, and similar instances of heavy outlay could be given on other lines.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

THE SECOND CHAMBER.

In his admirable discussion of what a Second Chamber should be Mr. Balfour laid down two sensible conditions. The House of Lords, no more than the House of Commons, needed two many crocheteers, too many doctrinaires, too many men who preach their own particular fancy and refuse to work with great bodies of their fellow-countrymen. We can all agree to that. The doctrinaire may occasionally serve a useful purpose by reminding us of ideals and principles, but generally he is like a man who would argue on the development of modern fire appliances or the moral character of the firemen while the house is burning. At same time, Mr. Balfour recognises that men of independent mind are not necessarily doctrinaires, and often see the goal when a party fixes its eyes on a bypath. He would have places found in the Second Chamber for those men who by temperament, tradition, or training cannot fit themselves into the party system. For a man like Mr. Harold Cox, the House of Commons holds out small hopes. He is handicapped anywhere by his honesty and indivduality. But in the House of Lords his qualities are needed more than that capacity for give-and-take which makes the party man. We do not suggest that the house of Lords can be reformed by making Mr. Harold Cox a peer. We do not anticipate such a fate for Mr. Cox, at any rate, in the immediate future. But he is the kind of man, so far as his independence of thought goes, of whom the stronger Second Chamber outlined by Mr. Balfour might well be composed. More of judicial, less of partisan quality, is required in a Second Chamber than in the first. The members should be judges, not advocates.

JAM SATIS.

It was fully expected that the fight for London would be very close. The swing of the pendulum, the wrath of the vested interest disturbed in the cleansing of the Progressive Augean stable, and the necessity of choosing at the eleventh hour new candidates in place of those who had been elected to Parliament all this militated against a large majority for the Reformers And as it turns out the unequal distribution of seats has also told against them. If votes had the same value all over the county Mr. Peel's party would be in possession of a majority of four. Redistribution is urgently needed to remedy this anomaly. Against Parliamentary distribution more than one argument may be urged which has no place when we have to consider the Council elections. There the problem here of how to avoid inflicting injustice on one section of the electors by thing is plain and straightforward even as matters stand the Reform party continue for another three years at the not for longer. The experiences of 1895 and 1898, when the Progressives, after their majority melt away to zero, rise again to a satisfactory figure, the hope that a larger measure of success await us in 1913. Meanwhile the election will be memorable, not for the numerical result, but for sending a time two ladies to Spring Gardens with plenty of scope for their special talents, nothing of the influence they must have on the courtesies of debate.

A LOST ART.

A writer in the "Nation" makes some honest remarks on the decay of melodrama. He points out that the music-hall has invaded the stage of the purveyor of thrills. "The clowning riots out of all reason and proportion." A melodramatist has to drag in his comic characters on the most inconvenient occasions. The action must be delayed that they may do their song and dance. Consequently you have to go a long way in these days to discover a melodrama framed on the proper lines. The "Nation" says the fault lies with the dramatists and not with the public. Melodrama inherits a robuster tradition than the drawing-room play. In a sense, we agree, it is more real. But our authors seem to get little encouragement to write true melodrama and we are not sure they could do it if they tried. The melodrama ofto-day if it is to be worth the writing, must be a more sophisticated thing than of yesterday. It must get its horrors by means, not of puppets but of living people it must be founded more deeply in the facts of life.

IMPORTANCE OF BEING COLLINGWOOD.

The man of action often compares favourably with the man of thought. The celebration of Collingwood's centenary will irritate nobody. The service in St. Paul's was a solemn and appropriate ceremony, which could not rouse any differences of opinion, whereas the gatherings to commemorate poets and philosophers are frequently the occasion for day and fruitless discussions, which vex more people than they please. Mr. So-and-So fails to take the right view of the great man's writing, or Mr. Somebody-Else praises the right things in the wrong way. The man of action has a clear advantage in that his deed is done and done with. Nothing remains but to recall and honour it. Some there may be who could and they would criticise the manner of its doing, but these are few and generally men of action themselves. So they refrain from troubling themselves and worrying other people with a futile undertaking. Because the man of action has his vindication in the consequences of his work. His position is more assured; his fame grows brighter as it exists longer. The contrary is the fate of the man of thought. His memory is resuscitated in times which know him not—which refuse his teaching and cannot recognise its value to his own generation. The centenary of a man of action may be celebrated beneficially with very few words. Therefore we welcome it—even we who grow weary of other centenaries. For nothing more effectually tarnishes and eventually drowns a memory than a flood of words.

SOUR SEVENTEEN.

It is not in an atmosphere of extreme youthfulness that romance and passionate patriotism flourish best, but in the far more mystical air of some half a dozen years later, amongst young men and young women. Mr. W. B. Yeats has, no doubt, never been a stranger to the spirit of adventure, but to judge all men by his own standard is only evidence of his modesty. He has been complaining that Ireland is "the only country where a young man of seventeen dream of becoming a journalist; in other countries he would dream of becoming a poet, a pirate, or a soldiar." With the significance of this assertion we have nothing to do. Mr. Yeats's reputation makes one unwilling to dispute any statement of his own Ireland. But in England, at least, seventeen, though possibly sweet, is the most material and unromantic of ages, impractically practical. It is in the twenties that poetry, pirates, and soldiers come into their own, when people realise that youth is slipping away, and, contrary to all accepted precedents, nothing much has happened after all. That is how it is in England; but then Mr. Yeats, perhaps, would not dignify this hot-pot of cosmopolitan ingredients by the title of "a country."

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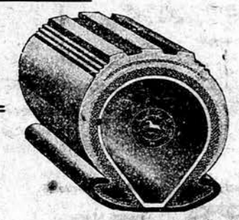
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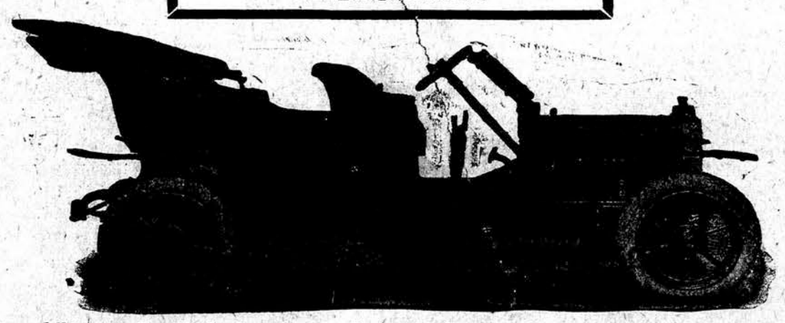

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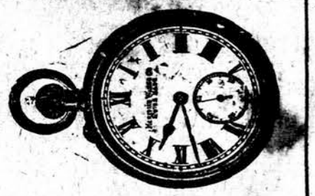

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